The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6367. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Attack on the Administration in the Senate.

Lamentable Exhibition of Spite by Mr. Sumner.

He is Used as the Catspaw of the Conspirators.

Effect of the Times' Exposure of the Instigators.

The House Select Committee on Civil Service Reform.

A Bill to Remove the Duty on Tea and Coffee Reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The second great attempt to create a sensation and ruin the chances of Gen. GRANT's renomination has already met with sad misfortune. Mr. SUMNER, today, in the Senate, endeavored to elaborate his resolution of Monday, but before he was half through the well-nigh unanimous verdict of the Senate was that he was making a pitiable failure. SUMNER, however, labored on, his blind passion leading him into statements which were instantly exploded, and which he was compelled to admit were at fault. His friends feel deeply pained. They see that his great name and high position, coupled with his intense personal hostility to the President, have been taken advantage of by unscrupulous men to cover a malicious purpose which already promises to end in disaster. The excitement caused by the introduction of the resolution in the first instance was not very great except among the cabal which has been incubating it. Anxiety for its safe development caused them to be exceedingly feverish as the time for its entrance into the world drew near, about an hour was consumed in a discussion as to what should be done with the Appropriation bill, which it was decided by a vote of 40 to 17 should be postponed. Nearly all those known as friends of the Administration voted with SUMNER and SCHURZ to take up Mr. SUMNER's resolution. Mr. SUMNER, after this vote, thanked the Senate for its "hospitality," which was hardly necessary, seeing that its entertainment of his resolution only gave him an opportunity to make what he seemed himself to feel was a miserable failure. There was a marked difference in the spirit of Mr. SUMNER's speech today and his similar speeches heretofore. He failed to retain the somewhat full audience which he had when he began, and even the Democratic Senators, who are always on hand to hear the Administration traduced left for the most part, and in the cloak-rooms expressed disgust at the fiasco that had been made. Mr. SUMNER made, for him, a most modest claim, and did not pretend that his disclosures, as he called them, were grounds for anything more than suspicion. Suspicion was the word that he cherished and fondled, and because he claimed there were grounds of suspicion, he called for the investigation. The last part of the speech was taken up with the reading from some text books on International law, to show that the German Empire has not yet found that our Government violated its duties as a neutral toward Germany. One of the reasons Mr. SUMNER put forth for his suspicion, was that the accounts of our War Department of the stores sold did not agree with the French account of what they received, from which he infers that some stealing must have been done, and he suspects that it must have been perpetrated by some of our officials. Another point was a discrepancy of the statements between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments as to the amount that had been deposited in the Treasury for the sales of ordnance stores. Mr. WILSON, following Mr. SUMNER, explained how this happened. The War Department report included the settlements up to Nov. 15, while the Treasury accounts closed with the fiscal year on June 30. Mr. WILSON declared, on his conscience, that not a dollar of the money for which the arms were sold had been lost to the Government. He himself had made an investigation into the facts, and knew that the War Department had deposited the full amount claimed and had on file the proper vouchers. The evidence of this was to be had by asking for it and by the trouble of an examination in any one of three different offices where the accounts were kept. With much spirit he gave his colleague (SUMNER) and others a sharp lecture for making vague charges against facts which they could easily ascertain if disposed. Mr. SUMNER tried to find another discrepancy in the War Department report and had read an Associated Press dispatch to the TIMES of 1870, giving the result of bids for ordnance stores which had been opened at the War Department the day before. That these bids which he found recorded in a telegraphic dispatch were not reported in the list as sales he thought a very suspicious fact; but Mr. HARLAN immediately showed that the bids were rejected and the sales never made. When Mr. SUMNER was compelled to say that that allegation was answered, another point was that RICHARDSON, to whom sales were made, was the known attorney of REMINGTON, with whom, having been found to be an agent of France, dealings had been suspended. Upon this Mr. SUMNER laid great stress, and embodied it in his long preamble, therein stating that it was shown by communications which were quoted. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN pricked this bubble by inquiring how it was shown by the communications that RICHARDSON was known as such an agent, and it turned out that it was merely something that Mr. SUMNER supposed to be true. The speech is regarded in all quarters as having been the most disastrous failure of the season, and Mr. SUMNER himself seemed toward the close to be painfully conscious of it. He and SCHURZ, soon after he sat down, held a gloomy-looking conference, which betrayed their feelings. Mr. SCHURZ is reported as saying that he has an unusually brilliant speech ready for to-morrow. Mr. HARLAN has the floor, and those who remember his unexpectedly powerful reply in the San Domingo charges may expect another similar effort. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. MORTON took notes, and will, doubtless, mingle in the debate. The imminence of a sharp debate creates a little excitement to-night, and far greater than any produced by the offering or expected results of the resolution itself. The exposure of the secret instigators of this affair in yesterday's TIMES fell like a bombshell among the conspirators. They had counted on concealing the source from whence it proceeded; but in their efforts to carry out the details they overreached themselves, and are now suffering the consequences. Especially is this the case with M. DE CHAMBRUN, who now admits that he is the attorney of the French Legation here. Yesterday he requested a suspension of judgment and he would show that his action was free from any political bias, then he straightway dictated the dispatch in today's *Tribune*. The Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, admitting, as he does, his official connection with the French Government, has allowed his sympathy for, or his interest in the convicted French Consul at New-York to lead him into very grave errors of action and misstatement of fact. It will be borne in mind that, although the French Government makes complaint of our Government in this matter, it certainly could not complain, even if it were true that the War Department sold arms directly to it, and if the French Government has any inquiry to make, the diplomatic channel is always open to it. Therefore it becomes a very grave matter for the Legation here, or any one attached to it, to transfer to Congress matters which it should present through the State Department. They have never had any reason to doubt the readiness of Mr. FISH to grant the fullest scope to their inquiry. On the contrary, the relations which Mr. CHAMBRUN has held with the State Department should have made him exceedingly careful not to lend himself to any matter which was designed to reflect upon the political standing of the Administration. This matter has gone so far that a grave complication is already likely to arise from it. The use of official communications sent by this Government to the French Legation here for a hostile political purpose against the Government, was alluded to privately among Senators today, and if the facts are borne out, Mr. SCHURZ and his allies will have their hands full in defending their mode of warfare. One fact alone shows the character of this proceeding. The *Tribune* in defending the conspirators says they simply brought the matter to the attention of the proper Cabinet officers, and CHAMBRUN tries to make it appear that he applied in that way before allowing the matter to get into Congress. The proof is conclusive that he sought in vain to get Senator PATTERSON to take this matter into the Senate long before he brought the affair to the attention of any Department. The investigation will probably be ordered either by the present investigating Committee or by referring the subject to Senator WILSON's Military Committee, which would be its appropriate disposition. It is very desirable now that it should proceed. The opportunity for another vindication of the Government's action should be improved, and the motive for the attack exposed. But there is one thing which will be insisted upon, and that is that the investigation shall proceed upon the merits of the case submitted, and shall not be made simply a means of throwing dirty water.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The House Select Committee on the Civil Service held a meeting today, getting together a quorum for the first time since its appointment six weeks ago. There is no longer any doubt that the majority of the Committee is in favor of taking active steps toward a reform, and Mr. WILLARD's bill, introduced some time ago, will be favorably reported. This bill provides that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any member of either House of Congress, verbally or in writing, to solicit or recommend or advise any party having power to nominate or appoint to positions, to appoint any person to office or remove any from office. The proviso attached to this regulation is that if the opinion of any Congressman regarding the fitness of an applicant is asked in writing, he can give it also in writing. The Committee will not report this bill until after it has held another meeting, but of those members present today nearly all expressed themselves decidedly in its favor. The Committee decided to report Mr. WILLARD's bill in relation to the clerks of the House Committees.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The bills reported today by the Public Buildings Committee, appropriating money for Government buildings at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Hartford, Conn., passed the House today with scarcely a ripple of objection, and a similar bill in favor of Quincy, Ill., would have passed by a large majority but for the expiration of the morning hour, in spite of the vigorous opposition of Messrs. DAWES and GARFIELD. This rather unprecedented liberality on the part of the House is easily explained. The Appropriations Committee has decided to put these items for new buildings into separate bills, and the Public Buildings Committee, by reporting these bills and securing action upon them, will prevent a combination of those members who are interested in similar bills, to force through all their little measures in a bunch. The Committee, with this in view, will report favorably upon two or three more bills which it now has under consideration. The Quincy bill will be passed to-morrow.

OLD NAVAL STORES.

Mr. BECK today presented his resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what property belonging to the United States had been sold by that Department since June 13, 1866, and the disposition of the proceeds. The resolution was passed. Mr. BECK has been frequently asserting that these sales amount to hundreds of millions; that they included several iron-clads, and other equally extravagant and unfounded statements. The facts, as concisely stated by Mr. SARGENT, are, that under the present Administration less that $1,000,000 have been realized by these sales, and none of this money has been spent. The precise figures of the sales are—Bureau of Construction and Repair, $456,777; steam machinery, $97,325 26; ordnance, $150,738 69; equipment, $216,855 86. Total, $927,696 85.

ELECTIONS.

The House Committee on Elections today voted to give Gen. LEW CAMPBELL ten days' additional time to take evidence in the case of the contest against his right to a seat.

COMMERCE.

The Commerce Committee of the House to-morrow will lay aside the consideration of the Steam-boat bill, which has occupied so much time, and take up the measures before it for the revival of American commerce. There is little hope of reaching any present results in the former matter, which is the reason for the action.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The Ways and Means Committee, this morning, by a majority of one, insisted that the instructions of the House to report a bill taking the duty off of tea and coffee should be immediately complied with. Mr. DAWES objected, and declined to report the bill, because it simply took the subject of the tariff right out of the jurisdiction of the Committee. Mr. FINKELNBURG was, therefore, authorized to report the bill, which he subsequently did, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole, without any special assignment. Of course it can never get out of Committee without being assailed by scores of amendments.

FISH CULTURE.

The report made by Prof. S. F. BAIRD, who was appointed Fish Commissioner under a joint resolution of Congress, with instructions to report upon the habits of the fishes of the coast, and to investigate the causes of their rapid disappearance has attracted much interest here, and the House Committee will probably increase the appropriation for this purpose for the ensuing year to enable further investigations into the subjects to be made. The American Fish Culturists' Association recommend the addition of two additional Commissioners to extend the subject to the rivers of the country, and to propose plans to restock them with the shad and salmon which are so rapidly disappearing. This has been demonstrated to be entirely feasible, and the subject of a fish supply is becoming so important that it is felt Congress should take the whole matter under its jurisdiction.

THE DISTRICT.

Gov. COOKE, today, answered at length the interrogatories propounded by the memorialists who are prosecuting the District of Columbia investigation before the District Committee in the House. The answers are very full and complete, and clear up many of the charges against the District Government, showing that they have no foundation. The Chairman of the Committee was compelled today to rebuke very sharply the disgraceful tactics resorted to by the persons who have been allowed to appear as prosecutors.

THE HORNET.

The Attorney-General has decided in the case of the steamer *Hornet* to allow her to go to New-York, upon a bond to be entered into by sufficient sureties that she will proceed direct to New-York from Baltimore and go nowhere else.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—Wm. L. Bigby, at Newman, Ga.; Alfred Kost, at Gonzales, Texas; G. W. Fenton, at Groesbeck, Texas; E. B. Dawson, at Boonton, N. J.; J. S. Lozier, at Hackensack, N. J.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

History of the Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad this Winter—Prospect for the Future.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The following statement of the history and condition of the Union Pacific snow blockade is furnished by that Company. The first blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad during the present season occurred Oct. 12 near Rawlins. Since that time with brief intervals there has been a succession of snow and wind-storms of great violence. The greatest depth of falling snow on the line of the road across the mountains is fifty-four inches. But the detention of trains has been caused by drifting and not by falling snow. The Company then detail the precautions they took to guard against snow-storms in past years, and say that after the first blockade this Winter the three succeeding snow-storms came from precisely the opposite direction, and against those snow-storms the fences and precaution afforded no protection whatever. An effort was then made to erect fences on the opposite side of the road, in the shortest possible time. Workmen were employed night and day in the construction of fences at Omaha. When made in sufficient quantities, special trains, loaded with new fences, were sent to the proper localities for erection. In November the second serious blockade occurred, the fences having been found insufficient to arrest the drifting snow. An effort was then made to open the road and keep it open by the use of snow-plows, of which the Company has thirteen that had proved to be efficient during the past two Winters with three heavy wagons coupled behind each plow, and as the result of this attempt twenty locomotives were disabled within one week by being thrown from the track and materially injured. Seven snow-trains were fitted out with accommodations on each for sleeping and feeding seventy-five laborers, and with two weeks' supplies of provisions this force was set at work. In addition to the ordinary number of employes; and in this way trains have been sent over the road. Ranchmen resident here for the last twenty-five years say that the present Winter has been the most severe in twenty-five years. It is thought that the road can, during the next season, be prepared to pass trains promptly during any future Winter of even greater severity than the present.

One difficulty has been that the road passes through a region destitute of supplies and labor, and the men in numerous cases had frozen limbs and were disabled. Until the weather shall change and these storms cease, it is our expectation to run trains over the road by preceding them by a snow-train, and, also, with a train of provisions and coal sufficient for a thirty days' supply. By this means we expect to get trains through in from ten to fifteen days, depending, of course, on the frequency and violence of the storms. No trains will be sent out without this supply, and although passengers will necessarily experience the annoyance of detention, it is intended that these supplies of fuel and provision shall be ample for any emergency. The road is now open from Omaha to Laramie, distance 572 miles, and from Wasatch to Ogden, distance 220 miles. The obstructions are between Laramie and Washaki, embracing the divide of the continent, being only 170 miles. There are now seven west-bound passenger-trains detained near Separation, which is twenty-nine miles distant from the western boundary of the blockade, and there are two east-bound passenger-trains at Green River, waiting until the west-bound trains shall pass the blockade. At various points along the road there are about 800 west-bound cars of freight, and about 200 cars of freight east bound.

The Japanese at Salt Lake—Dissatisfaction with the Union Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 14.—The Japanese Ambassadors say that they would rather remain at Salt Lake City until the Union Pacific Road is open than return to San Francisco and take a steamer. Gov. STANFORD sent a dispatch, today, offering Minister DE LONG and the whole Embassy a special train back to San Francisco in time to take the steamer *Constitution*, but the offer was respectfully declined. All of the Japanese seem to enjoy their visit to Salt Lake City. The snow-plows that were to start for Ogden today had been ordered not to come, as the Wasatch Division is clear. Much feeling exists against the Union Pacific Company, the people believing that with proper management the passengers and mails could have been brought through a week ago. Responsible parties here have been offering for the last ten days to bring in all the passengers and mails within thirty-six hours for a reasonable compensation. The stage men laugh at the declaration of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that money would be no object to get the passengers and mails through. The weather here today is mild and rainy.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Reports of the President and Treasurer—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The State Agricultural Society was called to order by the President, RICHARD DEMING, in the Assembly Chamber, at 12½ o'clock today. The report of the Executive Committee was read. It shows there was during the past year an unusual drouth. The wheat crop was large. Spring grains showed average crops. Corn was under the average. The hay crop was better than in 1870, but considered a light one. The report shows the Society to be in excellent condition. The town and county societies are also in good condition. LUTHER H. TUCKER, Treasurer, submitted his report, showing the receipts for the year to be $35,005 13; total payments, $35,922 73; cash in United States Securities on hand 14th February, 1872, $39,326 84. Total, $65,347 77. On motion the usual committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year was appointed with power to select, if they see fit, the place for holding the next annual Fair. The Committee, however, decided to leave it to the Executive Committee to select the location. The following officers were elected: President, Milo Ingalsbe, of Washington County; First Vice-President, John D. Wing, of New-York; Second Vice-President, Edwin Thorne, of Dutchess; Third, Daniel Doncaster, of Albany; Fourth, Frank D. Curtis, of Saratoga; Fifth, James Geddes, of Onondaga; Sixth, Alexander L. Devine, of Chemung; Seventh, Benjamin F. Angel, of Livingston; Eighth, William H. Pendry, of Orleans; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas S. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, William H. Bogart, of Cayuga; Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, Albany. Executive Committee, Harris Lewis, of Herkimer; J. W. Wadsworth, of Livingston; Adam Thayer, Jr., of Rensselaer; William M. Holmes, of Washington; John L. Cole, of Wayne; Joseph Juliand, of Chenango; Wheeler H. Bristoll, of Tioga; Robert J. Swane, of Ontario. This evening President CHURCH delivered his annual address, and the newly-elected officers were installed.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1 A. M.—The low barometer which was Tuesday on the New-Jersey coast, has apparently moved north-eastward over New-England into Maine and Canada. North-easterly winds on the New-England coasts have veered south-west and north-west, and fresh or brisk westerly winds have prevailed during Wednesday from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic ocean. Light winds backing to South are now reported from Illinois and Wisconsin to the Missouri. Cloudy weather with occasional snow has prevailed on the lower lakes and Pennsylvania, and partially cloudy and clear weather from the Gulf coast northward. The temperature has very generally fallen from the lower lakes to the Atlantic, and risen from the Ohio Valley north-westward. An area of high barometer has extended north-eastward from Texas into the Ohio Valley. Pleasant weather has been reported from the California coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Thursday very generally throughout the Atlantic States; north-westerly winds and falling temperature extend over the Middle and Eastern States; partially cloudy and pleasant weather on the lower lakes; rising temperature and increasing southerly winds extend over the upper Mississippi Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Thursday morning.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Before sunrise yesterday misty rain prevailed. This was succeeded by snow-squalls until 4 P. M. The evening was very cold. The thermometer indicated at 6 A. M., 39°; 11 A. M., 39°; 3 P. M., 39°; 7 P. M., 24°; 9 P. M., 20°. Barometer, 29.86, 29.86, 29.72, 29.83. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer 24°, 29°, 31°, 29°. The indications are for colder weather.

THE STATE LAW-MAKERS.

Is the Charter of the Committee of Seventy to be Lost?

Petitioning for the Repeal of the Erie Directors' Act—The Grand Jury Bill—Resignation of Terwilliger, and a Successor Agreed on in Caucus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

When Mr. ALVORD made the motion, last evening, that the consideration of the Seventy's Charter should be resumed as the special order in the Assembly immediately after the reading of the journal this morning, it appears not to have occurred to a single member of the House that the Assembly had, by a resolution adopted more than a week ago, surrendered the use of their Chamber to the State Agricultural Society, which was to convene at 12 M. today. It is shrewdly suspected that Mr. ALVORD, who is not generally regarded as anxious for the speedy passage of the charter, may have had a lively recollection of this resolution, but, if so, he kept it to himself, and it was not until the gray-headed farmers of the Agricultural Society came flocking into the lobbies of the Capitol, this morning, that the members generally became aware of the fact that they were precluded by their own action from going on with the business of legislation beyond the hour of 12. As the Assembly does not meet till 11 o'clock, it was apparent that very little progress could be made with the charter today, and accordingly there was an unanimous acquiescense in the motion made by Mr. ALVORD to put it off till to-morrow morning, when it is again to be made the special order after the reading of the journal. The Assembly then took up the general order of business, and, among the resolutions called from the table was the one introduced last week for taking the usual annual recess from Friday next over to the following Monday week. Some discussion ensued, in which it was stated that several of the Standing Committees of the Assembly had been directed to make investigations that would require their absence for several days from Albany; and that, unless a recess was taken, these investigations could not be made without a neglect of their legislative duties by a large number of members. Mr. ALBERGER, Chairman of the Commerce and Navigation Committee, stated, for instance, that his Committee had been instructed to make not less than five investigations in New-York and vicinity, which would occupy all the time of the recess, and more too. The Judiciary Committee was similarly situated. In view of these facts, the Assembly agreed to the recess by a vote of 65 to 52.

It is believed that a desperate effort will now be made by the opponents of the Seventy's Charter to stave off final action on it in the Assembly until after the recess, in the hope that combinations may be made in the meantime which will secure its defeat. There is no doubt that delay has a tendency to weaken the chances of the charter, but I doubt whether its enemies can muster votes enough to kill it at the end of the recess or at any other time. Besides, it is not certain that the Senate will concur in the Assembly resolution to take a week's recess, and, without their concurrence, there cannot be an adjournment for more than one day. As an indication of the means that are to be used to defeat the Seventy's Charter, it may be stated that a printed circular was placed on the desks of members, this morning, designed to show that the claim of the Committee of Seventy to represent the people of New-York is unfounded. The defeat of the candidates indorsed by the Committee for Aldermen at the last election, is cited in the circular as an evidence of its weakness, and an analysis of the vote at the last election is made to show that the Committee only controlled 30,000 out of the 124,000 ballots cast.

COUNTER PETITIONS ON THE ERIE BILL.

A large number of petitions and memorials have been received by members, asking for the repeal of the Erie Classification bill, and the election of a new Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. The petitioners repudiate the idea attempted to be conveyed in the bogus petitions purporting to come from residents on the line of the Erie Road, that they are in favor of sustaining the rascalities of GOULD, FISK and TWEED merely because a small percentage of their stolen money was expended in accommodations for the public. The memorials are numerously signed by the most respectable citizens of Ontario, Munroe, Chemung and other counties along the line of the road, as well as from hundreds of merchants, lawyers and business men in New-York City.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The delegates from the Reform Committee of Brooklyn had another hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities, this morning, on the charter for that city which was introduced last week. Mr. GOODRICH, Mr. DEMAS BARNES, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS addressed the Committee. District-Attorney TRACY was also present. There is a disagreement in reference to some provisions of the charter between the Republican and Democratic members of the Reform Committee. The Democrats want to make a clean sweep of all the City officials at the first election under the charter next Fall, while the Republicans insist that the men of their party who were so fortunate as to be elected under the Reform movement last Fall, in spite of Democratic frauds, shall not be legislated out of office. The charter, as introduced, provides that the heads of Departments shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by a majority of the Aldermen. The Republicans advocate a change, so as to give the appointing power to the Mayor, Controller and Auditor, the last two of whom are Republicans. They also advocate three heads of each Department, instead of one, as provided by the charter. It is certain that the charter will not be reported as it went into the hands of the Committee, and it is probable that the changes advocated by the Republicans will be made. It is getting to be more evident here every day that the Reformers, both of New-York and Brooklyn, have got to recognize the fact that this is a Republican as well as a reform Legislature, and that, in measures of legislation asked for here, some regard has got to be paid to the wishes and interests of the party in power as well as to the defeated Democracy.

THE GRAND JURY BILL.

Mr. ALVORD presented a report from the Conference Committee of the two Houses on the Grand Jury bill. They report that the Senate receded from its amendment, leaving the bill just as it passed the Assembly, which allows two Grand Juries to sit at the same time in New-York City, but provides that neither jury shall consider any charge forming the subject of indictment after the same has been acted upon by the other jury.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. TERWILLIGER.

The resignation of Mr. TERWILLIGER, the Clerk, took the Senate by surprise today. True, his resignation was expected to take place, but not at this time. It was thought that it would follow the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the charge against him. The Committee had finished the investigation, and the evidence has been spread before the public. With every disposition to go to all reasonable lengths to shield Mr. TERWILLIGER, who is a general favorite with the circle, it was felt that the Senate could not, without establishing a very dangerous precedent, sanction, or even condone the questionable proceedings complained of. Senator HARDENBURGH, one of the Committee, has been for several days too sick to attend to any business, and this has prevented an earlier presentation of the report, which, as it is well understood, will not attempt to vindicate the Clerk. As his resignation has been offered and accepted, it is not improbable that further proceedings in the case will be dropped. An active canvass is in progress for the succession. There are two candidates only, Mr. GLADDING and Mr. DAYTON, both of whom have been for several years assistants in the desk, and both of whom are very competent and worthy men.

THE NINTH DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Senator TIEMANN is following up the Harlem Court-house swindles with characteristic push and determination. He has introduced a resolution calling upon Controller GREEN for information as to the value of the real estate occupied and the actual value of the work already done.

THE FEBRUARY RECESS.

It has become a custom which has not been departed from for many years, for the Legislature to take a recess of a week or ten days at about this season, under the pretense of celebrating WASHINGTON's birthday. The resolution to this effect passed the Assembly this morning, and came up for concurrence in the Senate today, where it was very unexpectedly beaten. Mr. BENEDICT was the first to attack it. He said it was the duty of the Legislature to sit here daily and work until the time of adjournment. He always opposed these breaks in the session, and saw no reason for them whatever. Other Senators followed in the same vein, and the advocates of the recess, if any such there were, seemed indisposed to stem the current. Mr. MADDEN thought an adjournment of two or three days might be allowed, and moved to adjourn from Wednesday next week till the following Monday. This amendment was adopted and then the whole proposition voted down. It must not be too hastily assumed, however, that the matter is settled. These things have been settled before now to all appearance, and reversed again by reconsideration.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

In introducing his bill for a State Board of Railroad Commissions, Mr. ADAMS took occasion to say very explicitly that he did not desire to stand committed in favor of the bill, which he introduced by request, and that he had not had time fully to acquaint himself with its provisions.

A CITY CHARTER.

The New-York City Charter bill, introduced by Senator BENEDICT today, is the same as that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. MACKAY on Monday last.

KILLING OF CATTLE.

Senator O'BRIEN introduced a bill providing that in all cities and villages of the State containing a population of 10,000 or more, the killing or slaughtering of all creatures for human food shall be completely concealed from public view and hearing, and no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any slaughtering establishment, under penalty of the employer committing a misdemeanor. S.

C. R. Dayton Nominated to Succeed Mr. Terwilliger—The Erie Classification Bill—The Sectarian Clause Stricken Out of the Committee of Seventy's Charter—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—At a caucus of Republican Senators this evening, CHARLES R. DAYTON, for several years past Journal Clerk, was nominated for Clerk of the Senate in place of Mr. TERWILLIGER, resigned. There was a final hearing before the Assembly Railroad Committee this evening, on the bill to repeal the Erie Classification act, in which Mr. HALE advocated the repeal and the inevitable SHERMAN opposed it, and was assisted by a Mr. BAKER, of Yates County, who gave the Committee the startling information that Gen. BARLOW would not have been elected Attorney-General of the State had it been known that he would take any steps inimical to the present management of Erie. The Committee will favorably report the Repeal bill beyond a doubt. JAY GOULD will be here to test the strength of Erie arguments before the House. The members of the Committee of Seventy now here held an informal meeting this evening to consider the prospects of their charter. They have strong faith that it will pass the Assembly before the recess. In order to facilitate speedy action upon it, they have concluded to consent to the striking out of the ninety-second section, which was likely to give rise to a lengthy discussion. This is the section that authorizes the appropriation, on certain conditions, of the public money in aid of sectarian schools in the City. There is a strong feeling in the Legislature in favor of prohibiting all such appropriations, whether in City or State, by law, and an amendment to the Constitution incorporating this prohibition has already been proposed. Efforts are also being made to induce the Committee to consent to the striking out of the clause providing for a Bureau of Docks, and leave it to be incorporated in the Board of Commerce, for the erection of which a bill was introduced last week, and which is regarded with much favor by leading Republicans in the Legislature, and is understood to have the support of the Administration at Washington. Gen. SICKLES heartily favors the bill as a comprehensive measure of reform for the port of New-York, and calculated to correct the abuses that have so long burdened the commerce of that City. The Chamber of Commerce have sent for a copy of the bill, which is now being revised and perfected by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and which it is thought will, when finished, meet the views of the great body of merchants in New-York. Among the arrivals this evening are Erastus Brooks, Ethan Allen, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, O. L. Stewart, O. P. C. Billings, Gen. Frank Spinola, James W. Farr, James R. Dyott, Judge Van Voorst, Ex-Collector Murphy, George Bliss, and others, mostly lawyers having cases before the Court of Appeals. Judge VAN VOORST appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this evening, to advocate the law which was defeated by the last Legislature, exempting mortgages on real estate from taxation. S.

SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Boiler of an Engine on the Erie Railroad Explodes—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

As engine No. 251, on the Erie Railway, was assisting in pushing a freight-train up the grade from the station to the summit, its boiler exploded with a report which was heard for miles. The locomotive was raised bodily from the track, and thrown thirty feet down the embankment. The force of the concussion whirled it completely round, and when it struck at the foot of the bank, was headed toward this place. Another engine, which was behind the exploded one assisting it, being relieved of an obstruction in front, went crashing into the caboose of the train being pushed up the grade. In an instant all was confusion. The explosion had shattered the caboose considerably, and filled it with scalding steam. The engine running into it made it a complete wreck, and that any of its inmates escaped with their lives is miraculous. There were in the caboose at the time Conductor KEYES and his flag-men, and three other persons, who were "dead-heading it" to the summit to attend a ball. These were all severely scalded, and were so confused by the accident that none of them are able to tell how they got out of the caboose. MICHAEL CAREY, the engineer of the engine on which the explosion occurred, was found immediately after it several feet away, sitting by a water-tank, and knew nothing of the occurrence. He asked in the greatest astonishment what had become of his engine. He was badly cut about the head. The fireman, CHARLES UNDERWOOD, was carried down the bank with the engine. Cries were heard issuing from the wreck below, and Conductor KEYES and others went down and found the fireman fast in the cab. He was extricated, and proved to be dangerously injured. He was scalded and bruised on every part of his body. PATRICK MCCOY, of Depost, was found in the wreck dead. He was a trackman, and is thought to have been on his way to the ball before mentioned.

Conductor KEYES was badly scalded about the hands and arms. He says his sensations at the time of the accident were most peculiar. When the explosion took place, the caboose seemed as if being pushed forward, or giving way. Then followed a crushing of the timbers, and the hot steam rushed in at every side. He mechanically covered his face with his hands, expecting next to be dashed to destruction. This action saved him greater injury, as his hands protected his face, and in an instant the sensation of intense heat was over. The air was stifling in the caboose, but how he and his companion got into the open air he cannot say. MICHAEL FRITZ, flagman, was severely scalded about the hands. FRANK BLOXER, CHARLES DEAN and PATRICK CONNOLLY were scalded and bruised. A boy who was going up on the engine was thrown with it down the bank, and escaped uninjured. Another boy who was with him is missing, no trace of him at this writing having been found. An old man and his son, living at the summit, both of whom were standing on the platform of the caboose, were injured seriously by flying pieces of iron. One of the old man's legs was cut nearly in two, and several ribs were broken. His son was terribly mangled about the legs.

Directly after the accident the caboose caught fire. Immediately ahead of it were oil-cars in the train. The fire at once communicated to them. To add to all this, there would have been a still more fearful scene in a few minutes more but for the returning presence of mind of the conductor. The mail train, No. 5, from New-York, was about due, and a man was dispatched with a flag to signal it. He accomplished his errand none too soon, as the train was then dangerously near. It was stopped, however, and its conductor and engineer were opportune arrivals at the scene. By their aid the portion of the freight-train which had not yet caught fire was detached from the burning car, and the work of destruction confined to the caboose, two oil-cars and a car loaded with grain.

After the explosion, the men on the remaining engine did not wait to see the extent of the damage and injury; but, frightened out of their wits, started back down the grade toward Susquehanna at a fearful rate of speed, blowing their whistle all the way. When they got to the station, where the whistles had been heard the entire distance, the populace had collected *en masse* to ascertain the meaning of the strange proceeding. The engineer threw the place into the most intense excitement by reporting the explosion, and every one on the train killed or dying. Two cabooses, with a surgeon and many citizens repaired at once to the scene of the accident, and happily found it, although serious enough, not as bad as reported by the frightened engineer. The injured, together with the body of MCCOY, were brought to Susquehanna, where they were shown every attention by the officials at the station and the people. The fireman and the old man, it is thought, cannot recover, and the injuries of others may prove more serious than they are thought to be. The cause of the explosion is not known. An examination of the engine showed that its crown-sheet was blown out, and the boiler was a complete wreck. How any of those on the engine escaped with their lives is one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which are beyond human comprehension.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Captain-General VALMASEDA returned to Havana Tuesday.

The expedition to search for Dr. LIVINGSTONE has left London.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS was serenaded, last night, at New-Orleans.

Prof. CHARLES A. LEE, of Peekskill, died at his residence in that place, yesterday.

The three days' carnival at Havana terminated without any disturbance.

The Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, is to be finished about New-Year's, at a cost of $1,000,000.

The Winter fishing at Eastport, Me., seems to be about over for the season.

WM. NEWTON, one of the most respected citizens of Albany, died yesterday, aged eighty-seven years.

JAS. ARMSTRONG, convicted of manslaughter at Salem, Mass., has been sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

Mr. GROSVENOR, President of the late Missouri Liberal Convention, denies that the Cincinnati Convention has been postponed.

McDONALD CHEEK, recently found guilty of the murder of HARRISON, at Brookville, Ind., has been granted a new trial.

The report of the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society shows the receipts for the past year to have been $35,005 13.

The manufactory of Mr. ROSDELL, at Philadelphia, was burned yesterday, destroying goods to the amount of $50,000.

Mrs. MARY FOY died at Philadelphia, yesterday, from injuries inflicted Tuesday by her intoxicated husband.

WESTELL RUSSELL, of Hartford, Conn., was renominated, yesterday, by the Republicans of the County for Sheriff.

A fire at Richmond, Va., last night, destroyed G. J. MONTAGU's sash and blind factory. Loss $30,000.

At the annual town elections in Chemung County, New-York, on Tuesday, six Republicans and five Democrats were elected.

The residence of the late WILLIAM C. BARRON, at Belmont, Cal., was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured.

The western and Southern general passenger and ticket agents met at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, yesterday.

Three wooden buildings were burned at Chicago yesterday. Loss [illegible]; insured for $9,000.

The [illegible] and St. Anthony, Minn., [illegible] the name of Minneapolis, on [illegible] large majority in both cities.

The Constitutional Convention at Charleston, West Virginia, in forming the new constitution have adopted a clause giving all citizens the right of suffrage.

A dispatch from Sioux City says that a fearful storm raged in that section on Monday afternoon and night. The trains are all blockaded.

The members of the party of the Right in the French National Assembly held a meeting last night, and adopted a resolution declaring their unwillingness to fuse with the Orleanists.

The Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, comprising twenty-five counties, was held at Poughkeepsie, yesterday.

At St. Louis JAMES T. WILSON, book-keeper for CANTWELL & SHORTS, was arrested, yesterday for embezzling some $2,500 of their funds.

Dr. GODDIN and WESLEY BROCK, at Richmond, Va., yesterday, were indicted for causing the death of JENNIE KING while attempting to procure an abortion.

The steamer *Nashville*, which sunk at Cincinnati, Tuesday night, it is feared will prove a total loss. It is stated that her cargo was not worth over $60,000.

Two freight-trains came into collision on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Beattie's Crossing, in Stratford, N. H., yesterday. One of the engineers was severely injured.

The Georgia Bond Committee, yesterday, resolved to permit the European bond-holders to submit proofs for the registration of bonds, without requiring them to be presented here.

It is feared that the Canadian surveying party, under Col. MCNAB, and numbering about twenty-five persons, which left Duluth, in open boats, for the north of Lake Superior, about a month ago, have perished in some storm.

The steamer *Tiger* has arrived from Newfoundland, bringing advices that the Legislature opened on the 25th ult. The revenue for the past year showed a balance of $13,000 over expenditure.

A railroad collision occurred Tuesday, about a mile north of Evansville, Wis., on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, between a passenger-train and a freight. One man was injured.

The Union Passenger Depot of the Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Railroads, and the hotel adjacent, at Normal, Ill., were burned yesterday morning. Loss $35,000; insured for $12,000.

At the meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, at Albany, yesterday, among other officers were elected: President, H. A. Houghton; Vice-President, Charles Sumner, H. L. Hutchins and G. L. Gilford; Recording Secretary, H. M. Paine; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Jones; Treasurer, Dr. H. Hasting.

Republican Caucus in Maine—Indorsement of the Administration.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 14.—A Republican caucus of members of the Legislature, this evening, elected as delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Hon. J. W. Porter, Chairman; Hon. Eben Woodbury, Secretary; Hons. F. A. Pike, Frederick Robie, Isaiah Stetson and S. C. Farrington. Alternates—Hon. John Hall, Seth Tisdale, F. C. Perkins, Edwin Five. Resolutions were adopted indorsing GRANT and COLFAX.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Chief-Justice Cockburn Opposes the Indirect Claims.

Excitement in England Gradually Subsiding.

Trial and Sentence of the Assassin of Lord Mayo.

Measures Taken to Prevent Further Disturbances in Paris.

A Noted Ring-Plunderer Luxuriating in the South.

Capture of a Defaulting Paymaster in Savannah.

THE CLAIMS QUESTION.

Popular Feeling in England Opposed to the Demand of the United States—Quieter Tone of the London Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN, the British member of the Geneva Board, approves the Government's refusal to admit the claims for indirect damages. Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER, member of Parliament for Cambridge, addressing his constituents last night, dwelt at some length on the *Alabama* case, alluding to the claims of the United States for indirect damages. He said England should not bluster nor should she submit to be bullied. He believed that the country to a man had made up its mind if the American cousin wanted money they would have to come and take it. The *Times* considers the situation today more satisfactory. It denies that the quarrel was sprung because GLADSTONE feared the effect of the intrigues of DISRAELI and DILKE; for nothing could be more unpopular in England. The *Daily Telegraph* does not credit the report that a reply to Lord GRANVILLE's note has arrived from Washington. It thinks the American Cabinet will wait until the text of the note is received by mail, before making a formal answer. The London comic papers print cartoons ridiculing the presentment of the American claims for indirect damages. The *Daily News* of this morning has a special dispatch from Rome, which says Gen. SHERMAN, at his reception by the King of Italy, assured His Majesty that the *Alabama* question would be peacefully and finally settled by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Sir EDWARD THORNTON, in conversation with a gentleman of prominence yesterday, said he apprehended no serious difficulty between the United States and Great Britain respecting the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington, and he believed that the misunderstanding will be satisfactorily adjusted.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Assassin of Lord Mayo Sentenced—Effort to Protect the Jews of Roumania.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.—The assassin of the Governor-General has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The *Patrie* reports that the Police are searching for arms in suspected quarters of the city.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—The Count DE CHAMBORD has arrived at Antwerp, where he intends to take up his residence.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 14.—The Consuls and other representatives of the foreign Powers here have united in making a formal demand on Prince CHARLES for the protection of the Jews in the Principalities. A disturbance recently attempted at Galatz was quickly suppressed.

INGERSOLL ALIAS HARVEY.

The Distinguished Chair-Maker in a Charleston (S. C.) Hotel Under an Alias.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—A fact which will no doubt prove of great interest in your City has just come under my notice here. I may preface the announcement of it by recalling a social event which took place in New-York not many months ago. A prominent member of the Ring was married with all the display for which the robbers of your City had become notorious. Every ward politician paid homage to the next friend of WM. M. TWEED by a gift of silver plate or jewelry, and the unsullied ermine of the City and State Judiciary was hastily gathered up by its wearers, while they trudged in procession to deposit their offerings at the feet of the high priest of Jupiter TWEED.

All thus seemed "lovely," and everything went merrily as a marriage bell, but the fates were busy preparing the doom of the audacious knaves. Soon afterward the TIMES' exposures shattered the Tammany Ring, and its retainers slunk into obscurity or fled. JAMES M. INGERSOLL disappeared with the others, and much curiosity was expressed as to his place of concealment.

I know INGERSOLL well, having seen him in New-York almost every day for years. I cannot, therefore, be mistaken in what I am about to state.

JAMES M. INGERSOLL and his wife are stopping at the Mills House, in this City, where his name is registered as JAMES HARVEY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capture of the Absconding Railroad Clerk in Savannah—A Woman Killed by a Train.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Feb. 14.—JOHN O'CONNOR, the defaulting Pay-master's clerk, was arrested at Savannah, Ga., this morning, on landing from the steamer *Magnolia*, by Detective BRAY. When searched, $2,971 were found on his person. Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, chief clerk in Pay-master PHELPS' office, arrived at Savannah at 11 o'clock this morning, to bring the fugitive to this city. The embezzlement, though evidently long contemplated and well planned, was bunglingly executed. The Grand Jury now in session have already indicted him.

The wife of FRED. HOLLER, a farmer, was run over and instantly killed, this afternoon, at Lehigh, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, nineteen miles south of this city. She was walking on the track, when she met a coal train. Stepping to the other track, the mail train which left Hoboken at 8 o'clock, came along unaware to her. When the train reached this city a portion of her dress was found on the locomotive, with her pocket-book, containing money and a letter.

Meeting of the Maryland Democrats—They are Urged to Support Passive Policy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 14.—A meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature took place to-night in the House of Delegates. Hon. HENRY SNYDER was called to the chair, and Major WM. F. STEWART, Secretary. Senator HAMILTON, Congressmen MERRICK and RITCHIE were present and addressed the meeting on national topics. The speakers generally advised the party to remain inactive. The speakers were applauded during their remarks. The caucus, by which name it was called together, met at 8 o'clock and adjourned about ten o'clock.

PECULIAR BOOK-KEEPING.

Report of the Receiver of One of the Ring Savings Banks.

How the Bowling-Green Bank Depositors' Money was Invested—Walter Roche's Trip to Europe—The Mysteries of the "Secretary's Account."

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

A Statement from the Receiver—Interesting Figures—Rascality of the Ring—The "Secretary's Account."

A complete and detailed statement of the financial condition of the Bowling-green Savings Bank is this morning presented by the receiver, Mr. S. F. KNAPP. The first portion shows the supposed assets and liabilities according to the general ledger of the bank at the date of suspension, Nov. 18, 1871. The remainder is a carefully-prepared and elaborately-detailed account of the real assets and liabilities of the bank, compiled by Mr. BURKE, the accountant, and supervised by Mr. KNAPP himself. This statement gives a plain and unvarnished history of the enormous barefaced robberies committed by the officials of the bank, Messrs. "HANK" SMITH, WALTER ROCHE and REEVES E. SELMES.

The first item in the real assets which shows the minor swindles perpetrated by these three worthies is the small sum of $386 84 interest "erroneously" charged as principal. The sum is almost insignificant when compared with the further swindles discovered. The next item is of somewhat larger dimensions, and is more worthy the Bowling-green "Ring," being $25,000 worth of City Improvement bonds, not accounted for by the officers of the bank. The next discrepancy is placed under the head of call loans, and amounts to $69,023 38, being loans to persons who cannot be found. Full details of this particular swindle have already been given in these columns, sufficient it would be supposed to convict the trio of forgery, embezzlement or grand larceny. Another item of $31,010 63 is the expense account of one year, which was "erroneously" placed among the call loans. The large sum of $31,441 67 is found to have been lent upon worthless collaterals, and upon no security whatever. The statement further shows large sums loaned chiefly without security, and thus fully exposes the deliberate falsehoods published by "HANK" SMITH in his recent statement about the real estate of this bank.

The largest and most reckless swindle perpetrated by the "Ring" is that of $58,125, borrowed from the Guardian Savings Bank, without one tittle of security, other than the fact that ROCHE was a Vice-President of both banks. This large sum which the Guardian Bank is now suing to recover amounts with interest to $62,122 75, and was entirely appropriated by the officials for their own private purposes, with $2,400 additional. To present some show of a business transaction in this outrageous piece of rascality, an account entitled the "Secretary's account" was invented, and the gross sum credited to this, and at intervals drawn off by one or other of this precious trio. Inquiry was yesterday made at several respectable banks as to whether a Secretary's account was a portion of the book-keeping of any savings institution, and the unanimous reply was that such an account had never before been heard of. It appears that in the Summer of 1870 WALTER ROCHE took a trip to Europe, and invariably drew upon the bank for his expenses, all of which were entered in the "Secretary's account." Lest the creditors might grumble at any seeming partiality, Mr. REEVES E. SELMES took a similar trip last Summer, having with him the delightful addition of a newly-wedded bride. The modest expenses incurred by Mr. SELMES and his bride were likewise credited to the "Secretary's account," and the confiding depositors will now have the felicity of knowing that on their toil-earned savings Mr. and Mrs. SELMES spent a most delightful honeymoon. It was intended that "HANK" SMITH would next Summer (at the expense of the depositors) take a trip to Europe, which, in point of cost and magnificence, would completely eclipse and snuff out the "tours" of his inferior officers. Circumstances over which Mr. SMITH has no control will doubtless prevent the intended excursion. A copy of the legal form on which the Guardian Savings Bank is now suing the Bowling-green Bank is to be found in charge of the receiver. This form contains copies of the letters upon which large sums of money were loaned by the Guardian Bank, and the entire transaction is a deep disgrace to both institutions. The letters, some asking for as much as $20,000 at one time, are all written in an exceedingly jocular and playful vein. One written by SELMES asks "Dear Doty" (meaning Mr. DOUGHTY, the Cashier of the Guardian Bank) for the sum of $10,000, which he says he will return in a day or two, and which has never yet been paid, and is signed, "Yours, REEVES." He also adds in a postscript that "Doty" may keep the letter as security if he likes.

THE RECEIVER'S REPORT.

Report of the receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank to the depositors and other creditors of the bank.

The general ledger of the Bowling-green Savings Bank shows the following assets and liabilities on the date of suspension, 18th November, 1871:

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages.......... $194,766 34
New-York City Street Improvement bonds.......... $25,000
New-York City Soldiers' Bounty bonds.......... 2,000— 27,000 00
Call loans.......... 256,806 [illegible]
Cash.......... 2,120 50
Total.......... $480,693 33

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors.......... $474,820 92
At credit of interest account.......... 5,872 41
Total.......... $480,693 33

From bonds and mortgages deduct as follows, viz.: Interest erroneously charged as principal.......... $386 84
Estimated loss in collecting matured and converting unmatured bonds and mortgages.......... 12,000 00— $12,386 84
From New-York City stocks deduct City street improvement bonds, not accounted for by officers of bank.......... 25,000 00
From call loans deduct the following: Loans to persons who cannot be found.......... $69,023 38
Expenses included in loans.......... 31,010 63
Loans on worthless collaterals and loans without security.......... 31,441 67
Loans chiefly without security, $54,878 46, in which is included Avenue C debt, $46,022 14. Of these it is estimated that this amount is uncollectable.......... 7,000 00— 138,475 68
From cash deduct items called cash, uncollectable.......... 808 42
Total.......... $176,670 94
Assets deemed collectable.......... $304,022 39
Deduct amount borrowed on hypothecation of securities prior to suspension.......... $27,500 00—
Deduct amount claimed for internal revenue tax.......... 2,448 40— $29,948 40
Balance.......... 274,074 19
Add estimated amount collectable from overdrafts.......... 4,233 42
Add estimated value of bank furniture.......... 3,000 00
After suspension the Secretary conveyed to the bank, for the benefit of depositors, certain real estate in the upper part of the City of New-York, which was represented to have cost $122,000 over the incumbrances thereon. I find that the consideration for this property, as expressed in the deeds, was $169,350, and that the mortgages thereon, when conveyed to the bank, amount to $128,130 50, exclusive of interest. If original cost be realized from this property, the assets will be increased.......... 36,019 10
A just claim exists against the officers of the bank for about this amount, including interest, for moneys drawn and appropriated by them, and charged to "Secretary's account".......... 64,736 75
Total.......... $382,363 40

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors, exclusive of interest, since July 1, 1871.......... $466,790 31
Claim of Guardian Savings Institution for moneys lent Bowling-green Savings Bank in June, July and August, 1870, and interest thereon from Jan. 1, 1871, one year, ($58,125 principal).......... 62,122 75
(The moneys borrowed of the Guardian Savings Institution were placed to the credit of "Secretary's Account," and as above stated, withdrawn and appropriated by the officers for their private purposes, and this account was in addition overdrawn some $2,400.)
Claim for legal services prior to suspension.......... 3,300 48
Claims of sundry persons unverified.......... 3,949 75
Total.......... $536,163 37
Apparent deficiency if I realize as above estimated.......... $153,[illegible]

In the worst possible aspect I hope to realize forty-four cents on the dollar, and if the several items enumerated above are collected, some seventy-two cents on the dollar, less expenses, will be realized for the creditors.

From the assets estimated as good above, I have collected as follows to 1st February, viz.:

From call loans.......... $19,[illegible]
From mortgages.......... [illegible]
From items included in cash.......... 1,312 97
From overdrafts.......... 706 71
Interest on loans and mortgages.......... [illegible]
Total.......... $42,798 [illegible]
Have paid by order of Court to redeem securities which had been hypothecated by officers.......... [illegible]
Paid out for expenses.......... 384 [illegible]
Balance on hand 1st February, 1872.......... $34,[illegible]

I hope to collect sufficient from all sources to pay some time next month a dividend of twenty to twenty-five per cent. All which is respectfully submitted.

S. F. KNAPP,
Receiver of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

The Guardian Savings Bank.

The Guardian Savings Bank was again opened yesterday, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. for the payment of small depositors in full. Mr. QUINLAN complains that the depositors come for their money very slowly and cause much delay in the winding up of the affairs of the bank. Mr. QUINLAN also states that he has received several applications from persons who want to pay in deposits, and also urges upon the creditors the necessity of drawing out their money immediately. Four hundred and fifty depositors have already been paid, and the amount of money paid out is $60,000. A further dividend of twenty-five per cent. will be paid all depositors whose claims exceed $200 in thirty days' time. The furniture and fixtures will be sold by auction on Saturday the 17th inst.

The Market Savings Bank.

A private meeting of the Depositors' Investigating Committee of the Market Savings Bank was held yesterday in the office of Mr. DOWLEY, the Chairman. Mr. DOWLEY states that the meeting was a highly important one, and a thorough investigation of all the affairs of the Bank has been made. Facts have come to light which will have a powerful effect in showing up the criminal transactions of the officials. It is not deemed prudent to publish these facts at present, but action will be taken upon them in a few days.

The amount claimed by Mr. DENNIS for his few days' service as Receiver is $1,736. Mr. DENNIS has obtained judgment for this sum, and since Mr. WORTH's refusal to pay the money, has instituted further proceedings for its payment. Mr. WORTH stated yesterday that on the last day of Mr. DENNIS' holding the office of Receiver, he observed him destroy a large number of papers and documents of the Bank, which might, had they been preserved, have cast much light upon the embezzlements perpetrated.

THE AMERICAN "CASE."

By President T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.

From the Independent.

The speech of the Queen of Great Britain, delivered on the 6th inst., contains the following words:

"Cases were laid before the arbitrators (at Geneva) on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States."

The point at issue is a simple one. It is nothing more than this: What was submitted by the two Governments to the arbitrators contemplated in the treaty? Was it certain acts only of certain vessels which had been allowed to go forth from British ports, or had escaped from such ports against the laws of nations, which laws are specifically defined in the treaty; or the indirect results also of such acts? The Governments have no right to withdraw from the treaty, or refuse to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, if that decision shall be confined to points which had been submitted to them. But each one of the Governments has a right to say that the submission of certain points was never thought of by it; and, in an extreme case, if the arbitrators still went on after protest to give a decision, to refuse to abide by that decision. In such an event, the other country would be authorized to take any of those steps which are allowed, in cases where treaties are alleged to be violated, even to the extreme one.

Or, to come to the especial difference of opinion between the two Governments, might not the United States say: "We consent to the English understanding and interpretation; let it rule in regard to the province of the Tribunal at Geneva. But, in consistency with that opinion, we shall regard the results of the proceedings of that board as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims (Article XI. of the treaty) that relate to *direct* injuries. But the claims we have made, as it respects *indirect* injuries, are not thereby settled, and we shall reserve them for a more convenient season." The British Government, then, ought to contemplate, if its interpretation is to prevail, the possibility of a batch of new claims, which were beyond the province, as it maintains, of the existing Court of Arbitration.

But what did the High Commission suppose the treaty to mean? and what, by fair interpretation, is its actual meaning? For it rarely happens that, when two parties to a contract differ in their explanations of it, the words of the instrument itself can be made to fit both the meanings which are imputed to it equally well.

First—What did the High Commission suppose the treaty to mean? We find little as yet that is definite to guide us in regard to the impressions of the British members of that body. They are honorable men, and without doubt have given their impressions to their Government. But, since beyond this we can assert nothing that can be fully sustained, we may pass over the matter in silence.

What, on the other hand, did the American members hold to be the nature of the claims which the arbitrators were to have brought before them? Here we have the protocol to guide us, and especially number xxxvi., on page 180 of the papers accompanying the message of May 8, 1871. It should be said, by way of explanation, that the High Commission had power to bring those differences to a settlement directly which are now in the hands of the tribunal at Geneva. Before anything had been adjusted, the American Commissioners stated the injuries and losses that had grown out of the course and conduct of Great Britain during the rebellion. These were direct losses, in the capture and destruction of vessels, with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures incurred in pursuing the cruisers of the *Alabama* type; and indirect losses of several kinds, viz.: Transfer of American commerce to the British flag, enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and of the suppression of the rebellion. The direct losses to private persons, up to that time presented, amounted to about $14,000,000, and the expenses of the Government could easily be ascertained. Then it is added that, "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." What is intended here by "amicable settlement?" The case prepared by our Government gives an explanation on page 468. "The British Commissioners declined to make the 'amicable settlement' which was proposed on the part of the United States. The Joint High Commission then entered into negotiations which resulted in an agreement," constituting a tribunal of arbitration. That is to say, that, while by no means waiving the claim for indirect losses, our commissioners made no estimate of them, in the hope that a payment of a sum in mass—a settlement *à l'aimable*—should supersede the necessity of entering into a discussion of that description of injuries. But the High Commission took another road toward settlement; and thus there was no obligation in honor, thus far, laid on our Government to make no mention of such indirect losses.

Secondly—We come to the words of the treaty itself. Did our Government here commit itself to silence in regard to injuries of that description? It may be said that, having on the 5th of April received from the British Government the immense concession of the three rules touching neutral duties, which were to be retroactive also in the question of losses from the *Alabama*, and similar vessels, our Commissioners were now the more willing to lay aside the subject of indirect injuries, which in any case would be perplexing and incapable of exact solution. Let us look at the words of the treaty which bear on the point. These are few in number, and are to be found in articles 1, 7 and 10.

In article 1, clause 1, differences are spoken of as "growing out of the acts committed by several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generically known as the *Alabama* claims." In the second clause the Queen expresses "regret for the escape * * * of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by them." In the third clause the parties agree that "all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels" shall be submitted to arbitration. It might be said here that, inasmuch as the claims grow out of acts, only the acts and nothing consequential upon them, is to be considered. But why might not the claims grow out of certain acts, and yet embrace their resulting injuries? What is there in this expression to narrow down the claims to injuries caused by the acts themselves? Moreover, "the claims generically known as the *Alabama* claims" had, in fact, a certain technical meaning. They were claims brought by the United States, and had actually included certain indirect results of the escape of these vessels from the English ports.

In Article 7 the tribunal at Geneva had it for its office to determine, as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain had, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the three rules. If this was found to be the case, the Tribunal might, if it thought proper, award a gross sum as a compensation to the United States. Thus far it would not be difficult for the Court of Arbitration to proceed, as the gross sum might include indirect as well as direct damages.

But, if the said Court should not think proper to award such a gross sum, a board of assessors was to be appointed, as set forth in article 10, whose business it should be to ascertain and determine what claims were valid, and what amount or amounts should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, on account of the liability arising from her failure to fulfill her duties, "as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability, as decided by the arbitrators." When organized, such Board is to proceed to the investigation of the claims presented to them by the United States, to examine and decide upon them on evidence or information furnished by or on behalf of the two Governments, but to hear only one person on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent, &c.

This article contemplates a Board whose sole business it is to inquire what amount of damages ought to be paid for each vessel that had been found guilty, so to speak, by the Board of Arbitration. Can we believe that it was conceived of as a possible thing that this Board was expected to divide up the indirect damages among four or five or more vessels? There are mentioned in the "case" nine cruisers out of whose acts claims have arisen, aside from the tenders of the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. What part in the prolongation of the war can be ascribed to each, or in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, or in the enhanced payment of insurance? Would it not need something beyond any guessing of lawyers, beyond any differential calculus, to determine this?

This, then, is the only point of strength on the British side. On our side every thing is strong up to this point. As we have said, if indirect and consequential injuries were not to be submitted to the Arbitrators, then the United States did not, by making no mention of them, abandon them, and may resume their claims on this account. This then is the dilemma. They were or were not included in the submission. If they were, they must be considered, and Great Britain cannot withdraw from the arbitration or refuse to abide by it. If they were not, why can they not, after a longer or shorter sleep, wake up again? But, for our part, we hope that an end is to come to these claims now. If not, an end is likely to come to the faith in international arbitration which has gladdened the hearts of so many.

"THE PRELIMINARY QUESTION."

Trying the Jury that Indicted Stokes—Is it Legally Constituted?—Arguments of the Prisoner's Counsel.

The trial of the preliminary question regarding the legality of the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, against EDWARD S. STOKES, for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge CARDOZO, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. District-Attorney GARVIN appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. GRAHAM, MCKEON, GERRY and BARTLETT for the prisoner. STOKES was present during the proceedings, but the general public was sparsely represented.

Mr. MCKEON moved that the Court direct a verdict for the defendant on the pleas, on the ground that the replication admitted the plea by not sufficiently denying it. The District-Attorney might have demurred, which he had wisely not done, or have denied his facts or set up new facts in avoidance. The duty of the District-Attorney was, since he had not demurred, to affirm what their plea denied. That is, to deny each particular irregularity of fact alleged in the plea. Mr. GARVIN claimed that the objection could have been taken by demurrer, but it was now too late. Besides, the prisoner's seventh plea was wholly negative, and the replication was therefore necessarily affirmative. The traverse in such cases sometimes had to be indirect.

Judge CARDOZO directed that the evidence be now put in, and he would afterward decide upon this point.

ADDRESS OF MR. GERRY.

Mr. GERRY opened the case on behalf of the prisoner. Public indignation was not, he said, yet sufficient in these days to convict any man before he was heard, and yet there was still that love of justice in the community which dealt with all equally and impartially. Mr. GERRY reviewed at length the history of the formation of grand juries in England, from which we derive our legal constitution, asserting that they were chosen entirely for their intelligence and strict impartiality. He explained the purposes of the existence of grand juries, and asserted that their deliberations were supposed to be entirely secret. The State had twice passed special acts for the selection of grand jurors in this City, chosen by a Board consisting of Chief Justices of the three Civil Courts, the two presiding officers of the General Sessions, and the Mayor. The list of jurors, is made out by one man, who possessed unlimited power for evil if he chose to exercise it. Now in this case they expected to show that the list was made up from two lists, one the petit jury list, and one a list of persons desiring to serve on the Grand Jury. From these two sources the "first list" was made up full of erasures, and in many cases omitting the requirements of the statute, the residence and occupation: the first requirement was necessary to identify the jurors, the lack of the second showed that proper inquiry was not made into the qualifications of the men. But the list showed that men exempt from jury duty were placed on it—men anxious to be on the Grand Jury—and this list was signed by only the Chief-Justice of the Superior Court. He should have the right to argue that the others did not sign because conscientiously they could not. He would show them that of the twenty-nine Grand Jurors thus impaneled eleven were objectionable. In December last Mr. FISK came before the Grand Jury to prefer a complaint against the prisoner, and produced before them a previous counsel of Mr. STOKES, a man who had been in State Prison for perjury, and a woman of doubtful reputation, backed by his own efforts and testimony. The charge hung fire. But Mr. STOKES was excluded from the Grand Jury, and these charges pressed in this way poisoned their minds, and the ulcer of prejudice spread and spread until, when this occurrence happened, they did not stop to consider what the grade of the crime might be. Not only did the Grand Jury indict him for murder, but for conspiracy, in writing a certain letter, which is not properly set out in the indictment.

Mr. GERRY concluded by saying that the indictment was found before any decision of Judge BIXBY, for the purpose of anticipating and suppressing that investigation. He asked that the charge against Mr. STOKES be submitted to an impartial Grand Jury, and whatever determination they would arrive at, the prisoner would be willing to abide by.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GUMBLEDON.

HENRY A. GUMBLEDON, Deputy County Clerk, testified that he had charge of the papers in connection with the selection of jurors in his office. Produced the list of Grand Jurors summoned on the 9th September, 1871, in which no change has been made since; it bears the name of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors; the number of jurors summoned on that list was 662; did not examine to see if it contained the same number now; would be in a position to know if any other list was filed, and he had no doubt it was the only list. Witness produced also a book of the drawing of the names of the Grand Jurors of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, made on the 13th of November, for the December Term of 1871. The list was drawn in his presence and that of Judge BRADY and JOEL A. STEPHENS. The Commissioner of Jurors prepared the list placed in the wheel, where they remained since, under witness' control solely. To the best of his judgment, these ballots were put in simultaneously with the remainder of the list. On examining the ballot it was found that it contained one name less than that on the list. That name was THOMAS J. BARR. The Commissioner of Jurors subsequently furnished it. Witness drew all the Grand Jury panels since October, 1871, but the Commissioner of Jurors was not present on any of these occasions. Each of these panels was drawn in the presence of a Supreme Court Judge presiding in open Court. The Judge invariably examined the list, but did not always examine the drawing. At no time was the wheel more than two or three feet from the Judge when the drawing took place. He derived his authority in this regard from the statute defining the duties of the County Clerk and his deputy. In most cases the ballots contained upon their faces the residences and occupations of jurors. He could not swear that the residence of ABRAHAM F. PRUIN was there stated, but he thought it was.

Mr. GRAHAM here read the twenty-eighth section of the laws of 1870, which took the drawing of the Grand Jury panel out of the hands of the County Clerk and placed it in that of the Commissioner of Jurors. The latter was the only one empowered to do it, and it was an indictable offense for any one else to do so.

Mr. GERRY read the names of several of the Grand Jurors who indicted Mr. STOKES, from the original list, where their business occupations and residences were omitted.

DEMOSTHENES L. HOLMES testified: The handwriting of the drawing of the Grand Jurors for the December Term, on the 13th of November, 1871, is mine; I was present when the drawing took place at the Clerk's office; I copied this from the original list, given me by Mr. GUMBLEDON; after having made the copy I left the original with Mr. GUMBLEDON; I noted the address and occupations of some jurors who are not mentioned in the original list; I copied it truly, and would have put them down if they were placed before me for copy; in some cases occupations are mentioned in the list I copied which are not stated in the original, because I presume they were called out to me from the ballot.

The Court then adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning.

A BOYS' BATTLE.

The Contests of Rival Towns—Three Hundred Boys Engaged in a Riot—One Dies of His Injuries.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Feb. 12.

For a week or two past the boys of the rival villages of Bellaire, on the Ohio side of the river, and Benwood, on the West Virginia side, have been engaged in fighting. Whenever a Bellaire boy was found on this side of the river he was unmercifully beaten, and when a Benwood boy was discovered in Bellaire the flogging was repaid with interest. Last Saturday week the boys of the two places met on the ice and engaged in a regular pitched battle, using stones and even pistols. Some of the combatants are now in the Marshall County Jail awaiting trial for riot.

On Saturday last a vast number of boys, about 150 on each side, met on the ice, by appointment it would seem, and engaged in a most terrific fight. Every conceivable missile was used and several of the combatants received cuts in the head and face. The battle raged with fury for about two hours. One boy, a lad about thirteen years old, named FURSON, whose parents live in Bellaire, was struck behind the ear. He fell on the ice stunned. In a short time he revived sufficiently to enable him to go home. He suffered terribly through the night, and yesterday morning he died from the effects of his injuries. Now that one has been murdered, and several others have been badly injured, is it not time for the authorities on both sides of the river to prevent any more such disgraceful riots?

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

REPORTS.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment Mr. CONKLING's bill relating to peremptory challenges in capital cases. Several bills were introduced.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

Mr. SUMNER announced that he intended to call up his resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the alleged manufacture of arms for the French in the workshops of the United States. Mr. CONKLING said he was very anxious to have that resolution discussed and disposed of. Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution would lead to political debate, and appealed to the Senate not to be diverted from the practical business before it. If the Senator (Mr. SUMNER) had been content to omit his long preamble, and offered a simple resolution of inquiry, it might be passed without debate; but the preamble and resolution must necessarily give rise to a long political debate. Mr. SUMNER said the preamble was merely documentary. The facts set forth had given rise to grave suspicions, and had already arrested the attention of a foreign Power. Mr. SHERMAN objected to Mr. SUMNER discussing the merits of the resolution before it was taken up. Mr. SUMNER said he was not doing so, and the Vice-President decided that he was in order. Mr. ANTHONY objected to taking up the resolution until the Appropriation bill should be disposed of. Mr. CONKLING said it was not for the importance of the resolution that he wished to have it taken up at once, but on account of its peculiar character, which the rules would not permit him properly to describe. He would, however, suppose a case—the introduction of a resolution casting gross and hateful aspersions even upon the Senate, and not as this one did upon the American Government and the American name. So he wanted this resolution disposed of because of the imputations and statements accompanying it, groundless he believed them to be. The Vice-President said Mr. CONKLING was discussing the merits of the resolution. Mr. CONKLING said he would withdraw, that part of his remarks. [Laughter.] He was determined, however, that Mr. SUMNER should not be allowed to lay one side of this question before the country unaccompanied by the other; therefore if the Senate take up this resolution it must be prepared for a full discussion. The resolution was taken up and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. The subject, he said, was interesting and important in two aspects, as it concerned ourselves and as it concerned foreign Powers. All must unite in a desire to redeem our country from suspicion, especially suspicion of moral obliquity. He would speak not of men, but of facts; and if anybody should be pointed at by the statement he was about to make, it would be the fault of the facts, and not his. He had brought forward this subject with great reluctance, and after long delay. The main facts had been brought to his knowledge before Christmas, but he had postponed bringing them into the Senate, because he knew they had been laid before the President and Secretary of War, and he had reason to believe that they would institute an inquiry. They had not done so, however, but the Secretary of War had made to the House of Representatives a report upon this subject. The character of that report would appear as he proceeded, and the Senate would judge whether it did not fall under some of the suspicion which attached to the whole transaction. In setting forth the facts, he must introduce two characters upon the scene: Mr. PLACE, late Consul-General of France at New-York, and SAMUEL REMINGTON, of Ilion, N. Y. PLACE had been accused of fraud, and upon his second trial had been convicted mainly upon the testimony of REMINGTON, who was authenticated as a witness in the French courts by a certificate from our Secretary of War.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Legislative Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it and continue the discussion of Mr. SUMNER's resolution. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN again appealed to the majority of the Senate not to allow themselves to be drawn into a political debate by taking up this resolution. If they did he would not be present. There was no objection to any proper inquiry of the matter, but the Senate ought to object to this attempt to get up a debate in advance upon alleged facts not yet investigated. Mr. WILSON favored an immediate and full investigation of the subject, and did not fear that it would injure the Administration. Mr. MORTON was ready to vote upon the resolution without debate, but he had no power to avoid debate; and, if he had, he would not. Here was a resolution involving the most enormous suspicions against members of this Government, and reaching even to a member of the Cabinet, if not higher. He believed there was nothing in it, that it was a mere blank cartridge; but he knew very well that if the Senate should refuse to consider it now, the refusal would be made the basis for the most infamous calumnies. The Senate had better, therefore, let the cartridge be exploded at once. After some discussion the resolution was then taken up, and Mr. SUMNER resumed: The Senators opposed to this resolution had professed to be afraid of a political discussion, and had proceeded to discuss politics. They were afraid of an attack on the Administration. So they had proceeded to defend it. One of them, fearing an attack on Gen. GRANT, had undertaken to defend him. He (Mr. SUMNER) was not going to make a political speech at all. He would simply speak of the public service with the view of relieving his country from suspicion. He would neither introduce the name of Gen. GRANT nor make any allusion to him. He would leave that for his adversaries. [Laughter.] He was about to consider a practical question, which had become important, not through any action of his, but by events both at home and abroad. He then commented upon the facts set forth in the preamble. When he spoke of the alleged discrepancy between the sum paid by the French Government and the amount received by the United States Government, Mr. MORTON inquired whether he meant to state that our Government sold the arms to REMINGTON, knowing him to be an agent of the French Government. Mr. SUMNER said he had made no such statement. Mr. MORTON—What is there in this discrepancy unless the Senator means to have it understood that our Government sold the arms directly to the French Government through their known agent. If the French Government purchased of REMINGTON or other private parties, those parties undoubtedly made their profit over and above the price they paid our Government, and therefore the statement of the difference between the amount paid by the French Government and that received by ours, has no importance, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our Government sold the arms directly to the French Government, and then failed to account for two millions of the money received for them. Does the Senator mean to make that impression? Mr. SUMNER—Have I not stated again and again that I make no allegation? I merely state facts which have given rise to suspicion. Mr. MORTON—I understand the Senator to say that the circumstances he states amount merely to a suspicion. Now I desire to know whether a mere suspicion is sufficient to warrant an elaborate speech in advance of any proof as to the facts on which even the suspicion itself is to be created. Mr. SUMNER—The Senator is trying to drive me into making an allegation against some person, but he shall not do it. I have merely stated facts, which even the Senator himself must acknowledge furnish ground for inquiry. The name of the United States must not be permitted to be fly-blown abroad. We cannot be arraigned at the bar of other nations without inquiry and an attempt to relieve ourselves from suspicion. I ask only for inquiry. Mr. SUMNER then discussed at length the obligations of neutrals. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read the paragraph in the preamble which states that it appears from the communications previously mentioned that one THOMAS RICHARDSON was the known attorney of REMINGTON & SONS, and asked Mr. SUMNER where in those communications that fact appeared. Mr. SUMNER said he understood it was a well-known fact, but he did not know that it appeared in the communications referred to. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Then the preamble is erroneous as to the most important fact stated. Mr. SUMNER—I understand that RICHARDSON was and is the attorney of REMINGTON, and is now acting for him in France. Mr. SUMNER, in conclusion, argued that it was the duty of our Government to have made careful inquiry as to the persons to whom they sold arms, so as not to run the risk of violating our obligation as a neutral power. Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said that at the close of the war our Government had millions of dollars worth of arms, ammunition and other war material on hand, which Congress authorized the Secretary of War to sell. The sales commenced in 1865 and continued until 1871. The arms, &c., sold by the Government from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1871, amounted to $51,056,143 81—every cent of which had been faithfully accounted for and paid into the Treasury. As to the alleged sale of arms to the French Government, he was authorized to say that our Government had never sold a dollar's worth to that Government, or to any man whom they knew to be its agent. The Government at the time of the sale to RICHARDSON had no knowledge that he was the agent, counsel or attorney of, or in any way connected with, REMINGTON & SON. As to the suspicions expressed by the French Assembly, it should be remembered that the purchases were made mostly by the Gambetta Government, and that the existing French Government was hostile to those men, and trying to cast imputations upon them. Mr. HARLAN made a similar statement and said that the Government had no reason to suspect REMINGTON & SON to be acting for the French Government. Mr. CONKLING confirmed this, saying that Mr. REMINGTON and his father before him and his brothers had long been known as very extensive manufacturers and purchasers of arms, and had dealt in them for years, not with France alone, but with many other and more distant nations, and if this investigation should be ordered, it would be shown that they had sold arms extensively, at home and in foreign countries, long before the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and while it was going on, and after. He mentioned this fact to show that the Government was in no way guilty in respect to these gentlemen, and was not dealing with them as the agents or friends of France, or anybody else.

Without acting on the resolution, the Senate, on the motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, adjourned at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CROCKER, member elect from Massachusetts in place of Mr. WASHBURN (resigned,) appeared and took the oath of office.

SALES OF NAVAL STORES.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the sales of material by the Navy Department since June, 1868, and the disposition made of the proceeds. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected. The bill was afterward adopted.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the existing duties on tea and coffee, and said that it was reported in obedience to the order of the House, but that a majority of the Committee were adverse to the passage of the bill, and that he himself was of that majority. He reported the bill without any recommendation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where members could have the opportunity of expressing their views on it. The bill was so referred.

PASSED.

Mr. TYNER's bill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, for the construction of an addition to the Post-office building at Indianapolis, at a cost not exceeding $100,000, and for the purchase of additional ground adjoining the site. Mr. PLATT, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the construction of a Post-office and Custom-house building at Hartford, Conn., at a cost not exceeding $300,000. Mr. TYNER, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the purchase of a site for a Government building at Cincinnati, at a cost not exceeding $800,000.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN QUINCY, ILL.

Mr. FARWELL, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the erection of a Government building in Quincy, Ill., at a cost not exceeding $150,000, the site to be donated by the city. Mr. DAWES appealed to the House to pause before passing this bill. Mr. HOLMAN's motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived, and the bill went over without further action.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill for $28,548,000, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY.

The Senate amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill and to the Pension Appropriation bill were taken up and concurred in.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriations. Mr. BANKS paid a high compliment to the Secretary of the Navy, and expressed his belief that that official would re-establish the navy in the affections of the people. He condemned the system of bureaucracy and favoritism which had until recently prevailed in the Department, and read a letter from the commander of the *Kearsarge*, saying that he had ceased to expect any attention to be paid to any request of his, and chiefly because those who had controlled affairs there could not forget that he had sunk the *Alabama*. The present Secretary of the Navy, however, was fast breaking up that bureau system. Mr. SARGENT replied to the strictures and charges made yesterday by Mr. BECK in reference to the sale of old material of the navy, and said that the total amount received from that source for the last two years, less than $1,000,000, had gone into the Treasury, and had not been used in aid of appropriations. He also contradicted some of the statements made by Mr. MORGAN, yesterday, in reference to the expenses of the Indian Department. Mr. NIBLACK commended the economy of the Committee on Appropriations. The discussion was continued by Messrs. COGHLAN, BECK, SARGENT, CONNER and COX. The latter condemned the Government for its lack of spirit, as well as for the weakness of the navy, and longed for that old defiance of foreign dictation which had ennobled the Democratic Administration in the days of WILLIAM L. MARCY. The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. HIBBARD moved an amendment providing against the employment of laborers in the navy-yards for political motives, and against their being subjected to political influences. Messrs. BANKS and HALE opposed this amendment as unnecessary. Mr. SLOCUM said if it were unnecessary in the New-England navy-yards it was certainly necessary in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Navy-yard was run by political influence, and if the House would give him a committee of investigation he would agree to prove it. He would prove that the Secretary of the Navy himself had gone there and exerted himself against his (Mr. SLOCUM's) re-election to Congress, and that gangs of laborers were put on the pay-rolls who did not do a day's work in the Navy-yard, simply for political purposes. Mr. BANKS said it was not necessary to approve everything done in New-York, [laughter,] but he could see no necessity for this amendment in regard to the Massachusetts navy-yards. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved, as a substitute for Mr. HIBBARD's amendment, a provision that mechanics and laboring men at the navy-yards, shall be selected by the heads of the various mechanical departments in the yards without the interference of any naval officer. The substitute was adopted. Mr. COX then moved to amend the substitute by inserting Mr. HIBBARD's amendment slightly modified, which was agreed to. The Committee rose, and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate requesting to be furnished with the testimony taken before a committee of the House on the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, and a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to furnish such testimony for the use of the Senate in Executive Session. The House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

NEW BILLS.

Among the bills introduced today were those to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York. It was prepared for a number of citizens by HENRY L. CLINTON, already noticed in the House; to the better prevention of disease and cruelty; to authorize the descent of real estate to female citizens, notwithstanding their marriage with aliens. Senator ADAMS introduced a bill to create a Board of Commissioners of Estimate and Control of Railroads in this State, and to define the powers and duties of said Commissioners. It provides:

First—That Amasa J. Parker, George Geddes, Henry R. Selden, Lucius Robinson and Horace Greeley shall be the first Commissioners. Second—Their duty shall be to protect the interests of the people of the State. Third—They shall have the power to examine the affairs of railroad companies. Fourth—They may fix the capital stock and bonded indebtedness of railroad companies, but not beyond the par amount levied and actually paid into the treasury of the company, and no company shall levy rates on passenger travel or freight, to pay interest or dividends on any bonds, stock, contract, or other evidence of indebtedness, unless its full par value was in good faith paid into the treasury of the company issuing the same. Fifth—They can, on application of thirteen respectable citizens of the State, reduce the rates of fare and freight and when corruptly managed may take possession of the road and employ agents to operate the same. Provision is made as to the disposal of receipts under such circumstances, but the Commissioners are not to be held responsible for the obligations of a railroad company incurred through fraud. Seventh—All acts authorizing an increase of capital stock or bonded indebtedness beyond the par value of the amount paid in, are repealed. All companies are restricted to paying eight per cent. on any stock, bonds, or other indebtedness; and no company shall levy rates on passenger travel or tolls on freight, or in any manner tax commerce or travel, to pay interest or dividends on a greater amount than has been actually expended by such company, either in construction or equipment of the road represented. Eighth—The Commissioners may administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses, and appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms. Ninth—The Commissioners shall report annually to the Legislature, and may appoint a Secretary and fix his salary. Tenth—The Commissioners shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Eleventh—The Legislature, in joint session, shall fill vacancies in the Commission. Twelfth—The terms of office of the Commissioners will be determined by lot for one, two, three, four and five years. Thirteenth—No Commissioner shall be interested in any stock, bond or agreement of any railroad, and a willful betrayal of trust is made a felony, and subjects the offender to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Fourteenth—Railroads taken possession of by the Commissioners may be restored on the company's giving evidence of its good intention to comply with the requirements of the Commissioners. Fifteenth—After the passage of this act, no railroad company shall dispose of its property to an amount exceeding $10,000 without consulting the Commissioners. Sixteenth—In order to start the Commission the various railroad companies shall pay into the Treasury of the State a percentage of the gross earnings of their roads for the month preceding the passage of this bill, and then thereafter regularly. Seventeenth—Acts inconsistent with this bill are repealed. Eighteenth—This act shall take effect immediately.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Comptroller to furnish an estimate of the value of the ground purchased for the Court-house in the Ninth Judicial District. A bill to amend the charter of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill amending the charter of the American Bible Society. The Assembly resolution to adjourn from Friday until a week from Monday was amended so as to carry the adjournment from Wednesday next, and then the resolution, as amended, was lost. After which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MOSELEY called up his resolution to adjourn from the 16th to the 26th inst. Mr. BOSE moved to amend by making it from the 21st to the 26th. Mr. FLAMMER moved to insert a proviso to the effect that the New-York charter shall first be disposed of. Lost. Mr. BOSE's motion was lost. Mr. MOSELEY's motion was carried. On motion of Mr. ALVORD, as the Agricultural Society is to have the Chamber at 12 M., the special order being the New-York charter, was postponed until to-morrow morning. A large number of reports on local bills was made, when the House adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The following is the day calendar for Feb. 15, of the Court of Appeals: 58, 50, 121, 51, 6, 131, 125 and 134.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 106—Mosley vs. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1033—Van Hise vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1067—Novelty Spring Co. vs. Beach et al.
1?—(R. C.)—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	1130—Austin vs. Wood et al.
?—Wilde vs. Weaver.	1131—Tail vs. Fargo.
?—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1?—Cameron vs. Berkheim et al.
?—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.	1134—Leyster et al. vs. Rust.
?—Lloyd et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	113?—McDowell et al. vs. Carey.
?—Tracey, Jr., vs. Corse.	11?—Flatt vs. Deutsche, impleaded.
?—Hyde et al. vs. Cent. Nat. Bank.	1139—Leger vs. Betts.
1118—York, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck et al.	1140—O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.
	1141—Leger vs. Betts.
	1142—Waterman vs. Lyon.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
347—Mann vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	378—Kuttner, &c., vs. Kirby et al.
600—Hoffman vs. Wagner.	63½—(R. C.)—Atlantic M. S. S. Co. vs. Cen. Am. Transit Co.
430—Godefroy vs. McDonald.	390—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
442—Powell et al. vs. Champlain.	3?—Schwartz vs. Smith.
1?—Grossinger vs. Rosenthal.	38½—(R. C.)—Geipcke et al. vs. Quentell.
3?—Peck et al. vs. Gardiner et al.	?—(R. C.)—Lester vs. Union Man'ing Co.
4?—Ingersoll vs. Secor et al.	420—Millard vs. Smithburn et al.
4?—Montegriffo vs. Feldstein.	1090—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.
34—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd, &c.	4?—Randall vs. Le Roy Gas-light Co.
7?—Emerson vs. Dean.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8?—Hoye vs. Phillips et al.	121—Bovian vs. Cook.
?—Goslier vs. Levy et al.	122—Waters, receiver, vs. Crawford et al.
?—Beach vs. Ogden et al.	12?—Martin vs. Reynold et al.
7?—Funk vs. Davies et al.	134—Halladay vs. Levy et al.
12?—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Unsbaum et al.	15—Schlesinger vs. Behrens.
12?—Wagstaff et al. vs. Bartlett et al.	42—Bernheimer vs. Coggswell, &c.
124—Pratt et al. vs. United Nickel Co.	64—Kuhn vs. Brown et al.
12?—Rich vs. The Union Trust Co. et al.	136—Wilson et al. vs. McMichael.
12?—Mosbach vs. Mathes et al.	137—Commercial Warehouse of N. Y. vs. Ferris et al.
127—Blauvelt vs. Blauvelt.	
130—Loggett vs. Loggett et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1?—Doer vs. Reed.	9?—Goodenough vs. Lanahan.
12?—Lough vs. Romaine.	1161—Trevor et al. vs. Smith.
12?—McGuire vs. Sinclair, et al.	1?—Julian et al. vs. Smith.
1441—Hope vs. Smith.	1471—Howard vs. Smith.
11?—Herbrandt vs. Krahe.	1273—Cristaler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
107?—Ogden vs. Lathrop.	14?—Nat. Banking Ass'n vs. Richard.
1?—Korb vs. Donaldson.	
842—Pichon vs. Levy et al.	
14?—Knoop vs. Hameren.	

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1064—Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	3?—Mitchel vs. Ditz.
1066—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1010—Magnin vs. Dinsmore.
7?—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	7?—Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson.
8?—Mayer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	6?—Herbert vs. Fell.
8?—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.	10?—Rockwell vs. Galen et al.
974—Davis vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	10?—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.
	8?—Glendall vs. Thompson et al.
	9?—Talcott vs. Belding.
	9?—Lowerre vs. Chalmers.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-machine.	1215—Bulger vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
467—Meinisch vs. Godfrey.	1216—Gibbons, &c., vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
508—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1217—Cohen, Ass'nee, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
663—Leporin vs. Landmann.	1218—Craft vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3?—Pugsley vs. Morgan.	1?—Tyler vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins.
7?—Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	12?—Muller vs. Wilson.
1102—Crandall vs. Hawkins.	112?—Roberts vs. Astor, Jr.
1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1153—Johnson vs. Morgan.	1230—Gillilan vs. Spratt.
7?—Holt vs. Hunt.	1231—Fitzgerald vs. Colligan.
11?—Freeman vs. Powers.	1232—The Nat. City Bank vs. Goodyear et al.
1170—Meinbeck et al. vs. Tracy.	1233—Higginbotham vs. Knox.
11?—Nerue vs. Lightstone.	1234—Dieber vs. Hawe et al.
86—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.	1235—Harkness vs. Markham.
1227—Waldeck vs. Rindskopf.	1236—Kay et al. vs. Lawrence.
1229—Dept. for Survey and Ins. of Buildings vs. Mosbeck.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
173—Graham vs. Harley.	16?—Steam Water Station Co. vs. Steam Syphon Co.
127—Worthington et al. vs. Phillips et al.	16?—Hyman vs. Steam Syphon Co.
164—Steam Water Station Co. vs. Steam Syphon Co.	1?—Koch vs. Hayman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
77?—Tuthill vs. Pettreth.	7?—Hathaway vs. Farley, (jury.)
7?—Campbell vs. Smith.	7?—Brasinsky vs. Dry Dock E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
—Jones vs. Dodge.	—Kelly vs. Vermans.
77?—Nestor vs. Stamle.	—Abrahams vs. Burton.
77?—Irwin vs. Wilson (jury.)	77?—Arnold vs. Edwards.
7?—Herman vs. Walters.	77?—Hoffman vs. Conway.
7?—McKeon vs. N. Y. Central and Hud. R. R. Co.	8?—Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Rider.
7?—Mayer vs. Salomon.	

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7?—Wilson vs. Hobbs.	77?—Kastinger vs. Walsh.
7?—Bishop vs. Wright.	77?—Rushmore vs. Lorillard Steamship Co.
77?—Torry vs. Kaim.	77?—Liegee vs. Runk.
—Gale vs. Bennett.	77?—Parmeles vs. Brennan.
7?—Seippel vs. Wiener.	7?—Plunkitt vs. Colligan.
7?—Lange vs. Mayer.	77?—Arkman vs. Ross.
7?—Fox vs. Johnson.	
7?—Simmons vs. Rabcock.	

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
76?—Wagner vs. Weiss.	8?—Wiedenmayer vs. Fahlbusch.
8?—Wheeler vs. Westshore Hudson Railroad Co.	8?—De Caso vs. Steinfeld.
8?—Turre vs. Lloyd.	8?—Baily vs. Brady.
8?—Smith vs. Montecastle Manufacturing Co.	8?—McAuley vs. Davis.
8?—Thompson vs. Lyman (jury.)	8?—Stubben vs. Sperry.
	8?—Deake vs. Parmley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William H. Harris; murder.	5—The People vs. George Gressbach; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. John Ryan; robbery.	6—The People vs. Mary Gibson; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Charles Moore; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. Dominic Miller; indecent exposure.
4—The People vs. Hannah B. Moylan; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 14.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Chas. B. Wood, &c.; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

By Judge Monell.

Metts vs. Dragow; Franche vs. Wheeler; Wheeler vs. French; Kolman vs. Young; Morton vs. Ormsted; orders granted.

Schenck vs. Bartels; motion denied.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Circle vs. Circle; (see memoranda with Clerk at Special Term.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

By Judge Larremore.

Jarvis vs. Pike; application granted; order to be settled on motion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

No. 119.—*Hecke et al. vs. Smythe, Collector, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The question in this case was whether living birds and fowls were exempt from duty. The defendant as Collector of the port of New-York exacted duty under the act of May, 1866, which the plaintiffs, the importers, paid under protest, and sued to recover. The Court decided that the act of 1866 repealed the act of March, 1861, and that the imports were dutiable. By the act of 1861, animals living of all kinds; birds, singing and other, and land and water fowls were exempt. The act of 1866 provides that on and after its passage "there shall be levied and collected and paid on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other living animals imported from foreign countries a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem." The special enumeration of "birds, &c., in the act of 1861 and" horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs" in the act of 1866, the Court rejected as tautological, and held that with these words struck out, "all living animals" were exempt under the former act, and all living animals were dutiable under the latter; and that, therefore, the latter act repealed the former altogether, and the duties were legally collected. It is here insisted that birds and fowls, being exempt by special enumeration *eo nomine* in the free list of the act of 1861, they were not included in the term "animals" for the purposes of that act, and that, by a proper construction of the latter act, (1866,) they will not be regarded as included in the enumeration, and are therefore not affected by it.

F. Chase for plaintiff in error; B. H. Bristow and C. H. Hill for Collector.

No. 580.—*Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine vs. Henry Wilkinson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This is a suit on a policy of life insurance taken by Wilkinson, a resident of Iowa, on the life of his wife, June 1, 1867. Mrs. Wilkinson died of consumption in 1868, and one of the defenses were that she had incipient consumption when the insurance was obtained, and that the fact was suppressed by the applicant. Another defense was that she was seriously injured in 1862 by falling from a tree, and that this fact was also suppressed with fraudulent intent. The two questions were submitted to the jury, and they found that the insured did not have incipient consumption when the policy was procured, and that she was not seriously injured by the fall in 1862. The judgment was accordingly for the plaintiff below, (defendant here,) and it is here urged that the Court erred in its rulings upon the evidence on the trial, and that the verdict found was the result of such rulings. The case was submitted on the printed briefs.

Gilmore & Anderson and George P. Wright for plaintiff in error; G. W. M. Craig for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

The United States vs. A quantity of lager-beer, claimed by Petus Ahlers.—In this case, condemnation of the property was sought, on the ground of fraudulent returns, made by the claimant, of his business. Ahlers is a brewer, doing business in First-avenue. The case still on.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISSOLUTION OF SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS—WHAT IS A PUBLICATION OF NOTICE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE STATUTE.

In the matter of D. W. and J. King, bankrupts.—In this case an interesting and important question has been decided as to what is a compliance with the statute requiring the publication of a notice of dissolution of a special partnership. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows: Prior to January, 1869, the bankrupts were partners with Mrs. Sarah King and Bellander in a limited partnership, which, by the terms of the certificate filed in pursuance of the statute, was to continue until the end of that year. Prior to the expiration of the term the parties desiring to dissolve the special partnership, filed a notice of dissolution; and also, in order to fulfill the further requirements of the statute had the notice advertised. The statute (1st Rev. Statutes of New-York, O. P. 767, Sec. 24.) requires that such notice of dissolution be published once in each week for four consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county where the bankrupt may have his place of business, and in the State paper. In intended compliance with this provision, the notice was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the 12th, 19th and 26th of January, and on 2d of February. In the State paper, the Albany *Evening Journal*, it was published on the 11th, 21st and 27th of January, and the 1st and 10th of February. The firm, as reorganized after this notice, subsequently went into bankruptcy, and Mrs. King, the former special partner, applied to come in with the other creditors for a balance of $8,800, claimed to be due her. This application was opposed on behalf of the other creditors on the ground that the dissolution had not been advertised in conformity with the statute. The case was sent before Register Dayton, and on the hearing it was admitted that the notice as published in the NEW-YORK TIMES was in strict conformity with the statute, while that in the State paper was not, and hence the partnership had not been legally dissolved. The Register held in conformity with this view, and so reported; and now the case comes before the Court on a motion to confirm the report.

Judge BLATCHFORD, in rendering his decision in favor of the confirmation of the report, has delivered an opinion in which he reviews at length the case of Bowen vs. Argall, 24 Wendell, 496, which was relied on by counsel in opposition to the motion, and holds that, in the Albany advertisement there having been no publication during the week which included the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of January, there was not a compliance with the statute. In the present case, the Judge says the first publication in the State paper having been on the 11th of January, the notice should have been repeated in that paper three times at intervals of seven days each, namely: On the 18th and 25th of January and the 1st of February. This rule was observed in regard to the publications in the NEW-YORK TIMES, the first publication in that paper having been on the 12th of January; the succeeding publications were on the 19th and 26th days of January and the 2d day of February. There was not one publication in the State paper on each of three consecutive weeks of seven days each, ending the 11th of January.

"I am satisfied that the correct interpretation of the statute is the one I have indicated, and that the practice under it is in accordance with such interpretation. No decision of any State Court in conflict with such interpretation has been brought to my notice. The motion to confirm the report is granted."

Dennis McMahon for motion; Chas. Blandey and Edwin James opposed.

LEGAL JUGGLERY.

Moore, the Emigrant Swindler—Will He Again Escape?—His Case Again Sent Back to General Sessions.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, District-Attorney GARVIN moved that the trial of CHARLES MOORE, for emigrant swindling, which was removed to that Court by Judge BEDFORD, be sent back to the Court of General Sessions. He gave a brief résumé of the entire facts of the case, and the proceedings already had in relation thereto. Mr. HOWE, on behalf of the prisoner, argued against the motion, stating that it would not benefit them any, as the case could not possibly be tried before Friday, in the absence of Mr. CLINTON, the senior counsel. Judge CARDOZO held that, as that Court was engaged in emptying the jails, and the case was not an unusual one, he did not see why it should not be held in the General Sessions Court. He granted the motion of the District-Attorney.

A rumor was current, yesterday afternoon, that MOORE had for a second time flown to parts unknown, and had selected, it was said, some hiding place in his favorite resort, New-Jersey. A visit was made to the accustomed haunts of MOORE, in the First Ward, and at SKUSE's saloon, No. 20 Greenwich-street, our reporter was informed by the barkeeper that "CHARLEY MOORE had been in the place several times during the day, with his two brothers, and was at that time playing cards in the back room."

There is thought to be a strong probability of his flight from justice. His bondsman, Mr. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, is his relative, and it is said that the family would sooner lose the $10,000 than have MOORE sent to State Prison. It is also stated that KORNACK, the ill-used immigrant, has been paid back the amount of his loss, and that MOORE hopes that the restitution made will settle the case in his favor. KORNACK is at present under the care of Mr. WALLACK, the Immigration Commissioner.

The Lenten Season.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, or the beginning of the long Lent fast. In former days, when this fast was observed throughout Christendom, the Christmas festivities were actually prolonged until Shrove Tuesday, so that the weary merry-makers were delighted with the change, and by the time the day of ashes came round everybody was heartily tired of frolicking. The Church, therefore, found no lack of persons willing to walk in procession in long black garments, with ashes scattered on their heads. Nor were there many who wished to transgress the canons and eat meat and food forbidden during the penitential weeks of Lent. The simple fare enabled them to recuperate from the festivities of the preceding season, and gave a holiday to stomachs that sadly needed it. Long before the Reformation, however, a change came. These days of endless revelry, which had made the quiet of Lent a blessing, had passed away. Men enjoyed their Yule and their Noel in a sober, sensible fashion, and not having exceeded the bounds of moderation at Christmas, felt no necessity, and but little inclination, to observe a lengthened fast afterward. The desire to eat meat in the prohibited months then became almost universal in the northern countries of Europe, and the papacy reaped a rich harvest from the sale of indulgences permitting the use of flesh meats. With the Reformation that source of revenue departed. In the Episcopal Church of England, however, a partial Lenten season was retained, and has remained among its observances ever since.

Yesterday the services for Ash Wednesday were held in all the Catholic and Episcopalian churches. Among the latter the occasion has never been one of any marked display, and as a rule the services were what is termed plain song services. At Trinity Church, where the choir numbers from thirty to thirty-five voices, under the leadership of Mr. A. H. MESSITER, the organist and choir-master, the service was of this description. The music, however, included a beautiful anthem composed by FARRANT, "Lord, for Thy Tender Mercy's Sake," and a Gregorian chant arranged for choral purposes by Messrs. DORAN and NOTTINGHAM, of England. The service at Trinity Chapel was also distinguished by fine music of the quiet order, under the auspices of Mr. GILBERT, the organist.

In all the Catholic churches there was a solemn Mass, as became the commencement of a season of penitential woe, and the music was selected from compositions of a grand but sad character. At the Greek Chapel there was no service, as Lent does not begin with them for twelve days, the Greek Church calendar being reckoned by the old style.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Spotted Fever—The Charges of Defective Drains—Orders to Vacate—Report—Mortality of Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met yesterday, with President BOSWORTH in the Chair. A special report was made by Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, upon the five cases and four deaths from alleged cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, which occurred in one week in the family of a Mr. BROWN, living at No. 445 Eleventh-avenue. After describing the symptoms of the disease in detail, and minutely describing the defective sewerage of the premises, Dr. MORRIS said:

In connection with these cases I may be allowed to add that experience in the observation of house-drainage and sewerage, therefore, has convinced myself, as well as the corps of Health Inspectors, that to these direct causes may be attributed by far the larger proportion of cases of typhoid and other fevers of a chronic and asthenic character, and that contagious diseases here find their most active factors. House drainage, tight-jointed pipes, efficient traps in waste and sewer pipes, with a free outlet for gases by a continuous open-mouthed sewer pipe, beyond and above the roofs of houses, carefully provided in all dwellings and other buildings where human life is exposed, would unquestionably prevent much sickness, suffering and death, now often attributed to mysterious and unexplainable causes.

Another special report was made by Dr. MORRIS on the condition of the Tabernacle tenement, Nos. 7 and 9 Mulberry-street, in which he states that since the fire the house has been put in thorough repair and is now in good order. Dr. MORRIS declares the ventilation of this house to be excellent, and recommended that a permit be granted to reoccupy the house, provided that no more than twenty families be allowed, and the Board entered an order to that effect.

The premises No. 10 York-street, front and rear, were reported to be in a condition so exceedingly filthy as to be dangerous to health, and that two cases of spotted fever had occurred. The Board ordered the premises to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The reports of the officers of the Board show that the vaccinating corps have visited 11,093 families and performed 10,556 vaccinations, of which 664 were primary and 9,892 secondary. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Feb. 3 and 10, 1872:

Feb. 3—Typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 65; measles, 10; diphtheria, 17; small-pox, 73.

Feb. 10—Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 74; measles, 22; diphtheria, 10; small-pox, 70.

Dr. CHARLES P. RUSSEL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 564 deaths, being an increase of 10 upon the previous week, and 84 more than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases produced 180 deaths; constitutional, 132; local, 222; developmental, 34, and violent causes, 16. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 25 to 32, the highest number registered in any former week since that including April 15, last. Measles caused 11 deaths, an increase of 9, and diarrheal affections 25, an increase of 10. The mortality of scarlatina declined from 25 to 23; of diphtheria and croup together from 32 to 30; of whooping cough from 24 to 22; of typhus fever from 2 to 1, and of typoid fever from 7 to 5. One death was attributed to spotted fever. Remittent fever occasioned 5 deaths, the same number as in the preceding week; 77 deaths were due to phthisis pulmonalis, and 91 to the local respiratory complaints, being a decrease of 10 and 9 respectively.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Accounts Passed at the Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Bills Laid Over—A Protest Against Paying the Superintendent of Incumbrances.

The Board of Audit and Apportionment met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Present, Controller GREEN, Commissioner VAN NORT and Mr. H. G. STEBBINS. The following pay-rolls were received and laid over:

Attendants at the Court of General Sessions quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871	$10,726 30
Officers of the Superior Court, same quarter	8,637 00
Officers of the Court of Common Pleas	9,864 53
Officers and clerks of the Marine Court	14,973 [illegible]
A. Oakey Hall, salary as Mayor for four months ending December, 1871	1,666 66
Clerks, interpreter and stenographer, Court of General Sessions, quarter ending Dec. 31	4,250 00
County Clerk's office for three months ending Dec. 31, 1871	18,128 45
Pay-roll Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, same period	30,606 33
Repairing and preserving records in County Clerk's office, September, 1871	1,578 57
City Judge's office, September to December	1,000 00
Bureau of Elections, same period	1,791 70
Surrogate's office, same period	20,216 82
Clerks of Board of Supervisors, same period	3,300 00
Clerks of the Supreme Court, quarter ending Dec. 31	5,250 00
Bureau of County officers, same time	4,860 83
Jas. B. Sheridan, stenographer, September to December	333 33
John J. Cummins, same time	333 33
J. L. Rundell, same time	333 33
J. H. Powell, same time	333 33
Robert Macklin, same time	333 33
C. B. Collar, same time	333 33
Robert Bonynge, same time	333 33
A. F. Warburton, same time	333 33
Physician to County Jail, same time	133 34
Thomas Canary, sprinkling streets, from June 1 to Oct. 31	15,000 00
Thomas A. Davis, rent of offices of the Recorder at No. 317 Broadway, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	1,500 00
Interest	1,282 00
Thomas Coman, services rendered the Committees of the Board of Aldermen for 1871	1,000 00
Patrick Lysaght, services rendered Commissioners Sinking Fund, 1871	1,000 00
Insurance and Real Estate Journal—publishing proceedings of Common Council, Jan. 7, April 1, May 6, 1871	405 45
New-York School Journal—copies of the calendars Supreme Court	230 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction, for various purposes	10,614 45
Also, for work performed and for labor	62,055 45

A resolution was adopted to pay the following bills, (pay-rolls of Bureau of Sewers:)

James Reilly	$108 00
Thomas Bundy	108 00
Norman McLeod	104 00
John A. Seip	104 00
Robert Hall	104 00
James Reilly	104 00
John Mallon	104 00

A resolution was adopted to pay the following bills:

Clerks of the various Courts, &c., for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871: Superior Court	$9,000 00
Common Pleas	10,000 00
Special Sessions	4,300 00
District Attorney's office	12,675 00
Janitors, cleaners, &c., new County Court-house	5,687 00
Board of Supervisors	3,000 00
Legal adviser to the Board of Supervisors	500 00
Total	$58,962 00

The sum of $8,331 48 was also ordered for the payment of sweepers and cartmen of the Public Markets for four months ending December, 1871. Also, the salaries of the Commissioners and clerks of the Fire Department for December, $6,941 84. The claim of MIDDLETON BELL, amounting to $7,050, for furnishing carts to remove night-soil. The following claims were also allowed: Pay-rolls of the engineers and draughtsmen of the Department of Public Works and engaged on the storage reservoir, from August to December, amounting to $8,331 48. A protest was received objecting to the payment of Mr. CLANCY, Superintendent of Incumbrances.

Overcharges in Warehouse Stores—Verdicts Against the Storekeepers.

In the case of BEACH against GARDNER, tried before Justice QUINN, in the First District Court, yesterday, the much discussed question of overcharges by warehousemen came up for adjudication. It appeared that seventeen crates of crockery belonging to plaintiff were sent by the ship officers to the store of the defendant, JOHN W. GARDNER, where they remained two days. When sent for by plaintiff a demand was made for $73, charges for "cartage, storage and labor," including $11 for insurance and commissions. The amount was paid, as is claimed, under protest, and the present suit brought to recover back the overcharge. Two questions arose in the case; the one as to whether an overcharge had been made, and the other as to whether the amount had been paid voluntarily or under protest.

Justice QUINN decided both questions in favor of plaintiff, and gave him judgment for $64.

A somewhat similar case to the foregoing was also tried in the same Court, between BURKE as plaintiff, and GUAL as defendant. Plaintiff had some glassware on board the ship *Johannes Kepler*, the consignees of which advertised that the goods would be delivered from the vessel after 5 P. M. At 5:05, while plaintiff's carman was going to the ship, he met a load of his goods going to the store of the defendant, on which plaintiff paid $37 10 charges. Plaintiff now sued the Captain of the vessel to recover this sum, and Justice QUINN rendered judgment in his favor.

In both cases it was argued on behalf of plaintiffs, on the testimony presented, that there was some understanding between the officers of vessels and the warehousemen which worked to the pecuniary injury of importers.

Condition of Rev. William H. Alger.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 12.

Medical attendants of Rev. Mr. ALGER, at the Somerville Insane Asylum, pronounce him both physically and mentally well. His insanity has never been of a violent nature, tending more to delusions and visionary schemes, and the sea-sickness of the voyage left him in a state of physical debility. He is allowed to walk unattended within and without the grounds, and his wife visits him at regular intervals. The only reason now assigned for his detention is that his mind needs time to recover the strength necessary for study, or even the strain which would be put upon it by the constant repetition of well-meant friendly questions. It is quite probable that, as soon as the weather becomes more settled, he will take a trip to different parts of the country, in the hope that a succession of novelties will refresh and invigorate his always active mental faculties.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales of the Stock Exchange—Feb. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible: table of sales at the First Board, Feb. 14, including U. S. bonds, State bonds, railroad bonds and shares]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible: table of sales at the Second Board]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

In the Gold Room today there was a good trade business at 110¼@110⅜@110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent., and a fair amount of speculative transactions. The market left off firm, but without decided buoyancy, at 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent. An advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. in Exchange today, and the ease and cheapness with which Gold balances are carried over, (3@5 ₩ cent. per annum,) tend to keep Gold firm. For Bills on London, 60 days, the leading drawers advanced their rate to 109⅞ ₩ cent., and short-sight, 110@110¼ ₩ cent., based on the improved demand at the close of the Wednesday's mail.

Money works steadily at 7 ₩ cent. as the rule at Bank, and 6@7 ₩ cent. in Wall-street from outside lenders. The Canada Bank Agencies were lending today at 6 ₩ cent.

The Public Funds were further strengthened by the Cable quotations from London and the rise in Exchange here: The 6 ₩ cents 5-20s of 1867 were 111¼@111⅜; the 5 ₩ cents, New, 108⅜, and the 5 ₩ cents 10-40s, 111¼ ₩ cent.

The Stock market on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares was better than yesterday or the day before on nearly the entire list by ½@1 ₩ cent., and the speculation early in the day gave promise of more activity and improving prices. Lake Shore among the Western Railroads, and Western Telegraph among the Miscellaneous Stocks were best supported, while there was a rise of ½@¾ ₩ cent. in New-York Central, and a further recovery of 2 ₩ cent. in Harlem. The Shares of the Iron Mountain Road rapidly advanced to 75 ₩ cent. The Share Capital is $10,000,000, or 100,000 Shares, and the Stock has been brought up from 30@40 to 60@70@75 ₩ cent. on the Exchange, quite unexpectedly to the public, and with much skill and confidence, by the New-York Bankers of the Road and their immediate friends. In the Southern State Bonds the further reaction against South Carolinas was 1@1½ ₩ cent. The advance in Virginias was sustained, and Tennessees closed steady. In the Pacific Mortgages, Centrals were firm and rose to 102¾ ₩ cent.; the Unions steady at 91½ ₩ cent.

After the Second Board the dealings in the Hall of the Exchange were feverish and generally lower on the Railroads and firm on the Public Funds. In the unfortunate affair of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, the Governing Committee of the Exchange, we understand, (unofficially,) have concluded that they are entitled to thirty days' notice before the capital can be increased from $1,000 to $1,000 Common Shares and the new Stock be made a good delivery, and that the Tenth National Bank cannot be recognized as the Registrar of the Stock until the Exchange is satisfied that any National Bank has authority under the National Banking laws to act as Registrar and to bind its Stockholders to the responsibilities of such a duty. The old recognized Stock sold as high as 47½, and as low as 42½ ₩ cent. today.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111¼
American Gold	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅜	93
Reading	113⅜	113⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111¼
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅝
North-west Preferred	90⅜	90⅝
Pacific Mail	58⅝	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75⅜	75⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅜	55⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	76⅜	76⅝
Western Telegraph	70⅜	70⅝
Erie	31⅛	31⅜
Union Pacific	34⅜	33⅞
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅝
Lake Shore Scrip	88	87⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the Railroad speculation was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,320,561 [illegible]
Gold payments	215,441 [illegible]
Gold balance	72,117,064 00
Currency receipts	266,392 [illegible]
Currency payments	201,728 [illegible]
Currency balance	7,[illegible]
Customs	631,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible: table of United States funds]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible: table of railway mortgage bids]

[illegible: table of bond sales, continued]

The last prices of the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119	Quick. Mining Co.	31¼
Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]	Quick. Min. Co. pref.	[illegible]
American Coal	[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co. pref.	2½
Canton Co., Balt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Land Imp't Co.	73	Wells-Fargo Express	82
Cons. Coal Co., Mary'd	38	Am. M. U. Express	[illegible]
Cumb. Coal and Iron	32	United States Ex.	[illegible]
West. Union Tel.	[illegible]	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	100½	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	126½	130
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	113⅜	113½
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	40½	40½
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Burlington and Quincy Road will pay a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.* March 15. The New-York transfers close at the Bank of Commerce Feb. 17.

The Customs demand for Gold today was $631,000, making about $2,000,000 for the first three days of the week.

We have received an authoritative contradiction of the rumor (mentioned incidentally by us a few days since) of the failure of Messrs. CORNELIUS WALSH & SON, manufacturers, of Newark, N. J., and it affords us much pleasure to publish the denial of the unfavorable rumor. The firm (the title of which is Messrs. CORNELIUS WALSH, SON & BRO.,) is one of the wealthiest in the State, and reports its available resources largely ahead of all liabilities.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS.

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 GOLD BONDS

Have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest in gold—exempt from United States tax—are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and upon timber, mineral and agricultural lands—equal in extent to all the New-England States and Maryland included.

The United States have made secure the payment of the bonds by this ample and unparalleled land grant.

The bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered, and are offered by us at par and interest in currency.

All current securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons registered. Two hundred and thirty-six miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and sixty thousand acres of timber land in the State of Michigan, worth from ten to twenty million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent. and accrued interest.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $16,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have forty fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, HOWES & Co., No. 10 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—FLOUR active and stronger for good Spring Extras and Superfine; fully 10c. better than a week ago. WHEAT advanced and in fair demand; [illegible] OATS quiet and firm [illegible] BARLEY quiet at 58½c.@60c. for No. 2. [illegible] PORK dull and a shade lower at $12 35@$12 40; seller March, $12 50. LARD dull and a shade lower [illegible] MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS active and higher at $4 40@$4 80. Dressed HOGS active [illegible] CATTLE dull and unchanged; shippers buying sparingly, owing to limited transportation [illegible] WHISKY sold at 87c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley and 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley and 1,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday 2,227 head, or 172 cars, making the supply since Friday 2,227 head, against 174 cars for the same time last week. The run being thus very light, the market is active and strong; prices a shade better for common and from ½c.@¼c. better for good than last week. Sales of 284 head Illinois Steers [illegible] 105 head Canada Steers, ranging [illegible] 12 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,175 lbs. to 1,430 lbs. [illegible] SHEEP—Receipts since Friday 5,700 head; market firm and ½c. better for both Canada and Western than last week [illegible] HOGS—Market active; sales, 1,400 head; prices from $4 50 to $4 75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—FLOUR firm; Winter Extra, $6 25; Winter Double Extra, $6 75; Treble [illegible] WHEAT firm; No. 2 [illegible] No. 3 Fall, $1 65, held higher. CORN firm, but slow; High Mixed and Yellow, on the track, 41½c. OATS—No demand. BARLEY quiet. RYE easier; No. 2, 77c. WHISKY dull at 87c. TOBACCO in good demand. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK nominally $12 [illegible] Dry-salted MEATS—Several round lots on private terms. BACON nominally unchanged. LARD firm. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 50; some extra at $4 60. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm for Spring, which is scarce; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; 3,300 bushels do., in car lots, at $1 51. CORN in better demand; sales, 10,300 bushels at 67c., and 3,800 bushels in carlots at 68c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Canada quoted $1@$1 05. RYE nominally 90c. for Western. CORN-MEAL $1 60 for bolted; $1 53 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Ship-stuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Family, $7 25@$7 40. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 56@$1 60. CORN steady at 46c.@47c. RYE in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 90c.@93c. OATS steady at 40c.@45c. BARLEY steady at 70c. BUTTER in improved demand; Reserve, 20c.@22c. PORK dull and nominal at $12. LARD steady. Steam, 8¾c. Bulk MEATS—Full prices asked but no demand; asking 5c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@6½c. for Sides. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Shoulders held 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 50@$5. WHISKY steady at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—TOBACCO very active at previous rates; sales, 145 hhds. BAGGING strong at 18c.@18c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $6 75. WHEAT firmer and wanted at $1 60@$1 75. CORN active at 50c. OATS active; prime sacked, 52c. RYE active; prime, 82c. PORK firm at $13 50. Bulk MEATS active and strong; Shoulders, 5½c.; Sides, 7¼c. BACON active; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 7¾c. HAMS firm; sugar-cured, 12½c.; plain, 11½c. LARD in good demand at 9¼c.@10¼c. WHISKY steady at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 26½; No. 2, $1 24½. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2, 40c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 71½c. BARLEY firm and firmer; No. 2 Fall, 59c. Live HOGS firm and steady at $4 20@$4 35. PORK dull and nominally $12 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 49@$1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 50½. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2, 40c.; Rejected, 39c. SEEDS—Clover steady at $5 70. Dressed HOGS steady at $5 20. RECEIPTS—27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—SHIPMENTS by rail—1,200 bushels Barley. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, RYE and OATS neglected. CORN dull; sales 3 cars No. 1 at 58c. BARLEY inactive and steady. PORK and LARD quiet and unchanged. SEEDS dull at $3 00 for Timothy. HIGHWINES, nominally 91c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—WHEAT very dull. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN held 70c.@71c. for Western Mixed; 72c. for Western Yellow. BARLEY steady. OATS in good supply and dull at 52c.@55c. for all kinds.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 51; No. 1 White, $1 68¼. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, 51½c. OATS dull and lower; White, 45c. CLOVER-SEED, $5 75.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—WHEAT in good demand and firmer; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 57; No. 2 Winter Red held $1 48. CORN quiet at 52c. OATS steady at 42c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—COTTON dull and depressed; accurate quotations cannot be given; net receipts, 7,101 bales; gross, 7,261 bales; exports to Cork, 2,400 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 248,416 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 19¾c.; net receipts, 881 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,114 bales; coastwise, 1,711 bales; stock, 36,238 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 14.—COTTON dull and depressed; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 776 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,362 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 50,794 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 494 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,765 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 20,653 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 21¼c.@21⅜c.; net receipts, 994 bales; exports, coastwise, 377 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 75,004 bales.

The Excise Commissioners on the Sunday Liquor Traffic.

A communication was received, yesterday, by the Board of Police, from the Excise Commissioners, in which it appears that these officials are at last aware that the Excise law which is in their charge is a dead letter. They call the attention of the Board of Police to the fact that the Sunday provision of the law is habitually violated in a great number of cases, to which the Police Board answer by asking another question, demanding to have pointed out to them the provision of law which is violated. The complaint of the Excise Commissioners is not that liquor is sold on Sunday, but that the saloons are kept open on Sunday; to which the Police answer that, while the law prohibits the selling or giving away of liquor on that day, it says nothing whatever about the saloons being kept closed. The correspondence being opened at this moment is considered as a cheap bid by the Excise Commissioners for the favor of the Reform Legislature.

Selling Washed Stamps.

F. A. GOODALL, who was arrested for selling washed stamps, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for examination. H. [illegible], real estate agent, of No. 169 West Forty-sixth-street, testified that the defendant came to his office on the 10th of January, and said he had a number of stamps which he had taken for a debt, and would sell at twenty per cent. discount, as he wanted to get rid of them. He sold witness stamps of the face value of $27, for which $21 60 was given. After this, he called several times, offering to sell more, and said he would take twenty-five per cent. off, sooner than not sell. Meantime, witness had had the stamps examined, and found they were washed. He caused the arrest of the defendant the next time he called. The case was adjourned till Monday.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

Further testimony was taken in the Jumel case, yesterday, in relation to the early life of the witness JOSEPH F. PERRY, THOMAS DANFORTH, J. PUTNAM, Mrs. N. PRATT, and other witnesses, from Boston and Roxbury, were examined on this point. The substance of their testimony was that a man named JOSEPH F. PERRY resided in Vernon-street, Roxbury, the mother sought to be proved being that PERRY did not live in Providence at the time he swore he did. This is the fourth week this case has continued, and it will probably last some twelve days longer. A great deal of the time was been occupied in arguments on law points, and the admissibility of evidence. A large number of witnesses for the defence still remain to be examined.

The Pearl-Street Homicide.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of THOMAS BELL, who died at Bellevue Hospital. The evidence disclosed that deceased quarreled at the distillery No. 470 Pearl-street, with HUGH MCGROIN, the barkeeper, about a dog, and that MCGROIN struck him in the face, knocking him down, and then kicked him about the head and body. A verdict was rendered of death from injuries received from MCGROIN, who was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	1,177
Cotton, bales	874	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Petroleum, bbls.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Silver Ore, bags	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, cases	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *City of Agra*, for Liverpool—2,000 boxes Bacon, 200 tcs. Lard, 40 bbls. Pork, 110 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 103 boxes Middles, 2,044 bushels Wheat, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Staves, 170 bbls. Orchilla Weed.

By the ship *Winifred*, for Bristol—[illegible] bags Oil-cake, [illegible] pkgs. Tallow, 110 bbls. Lard-oil, 300 boxes Bacon, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,000 [illegible] Oil-cake, 4,000 Staves, 703 boxes Bacon.

By the bark [illegible], for Bremen—[illegible] bushels Corn, 603 bbls. Rosin, 1,111 tcs. Lard, 283 logs Cedar, [illegible] boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Erega*, for Stettin—400 bbls. Rosin, [illegible] Reaping-machines.

By the ship *Flying Spur*, for Shanghai—[illegible] tons Coal.

By the ship *Oracle*, for Hong Kong—1,419 tons Coal.

By the schooner *Annie Whiting*, for Demerara—350 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 1,100 lbs. Ham, 300 bbls. Bread, 40 bushels Corn, 100 bags Bran, 100 bbls. Peas, 13,570 lbs. Lard, 3,216 lbs. Cheese, 500 boxes Candles, [illegible] Acid, 210 cases Oil, 100 Sheep.

By the schooner *Speculator*, for San Blas—4,030 lbs. Lard, 4,180 lbs. Butter, 118 bbls. Crackers, 30 boxes Rum, 30 boxes Starch, 11 bbls. Tongues, 730 bbls. Flour, 3 bales Domestics, 1 pkg. Hardware, 2 bbls. Twine, 1 case Tobacco, 2,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Midas*, for Aspinwall—300 tons Coal.

By the brig *Rio Grande*, for Havana—522 Trunks, 2 boxes Gas Fixtures, 25 bbls. Pitch, 25 bbls. Tar, 13 boxes Bottles, 3 pkg. Jars, 2 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 24 pkg. Drugs, 18 boxes Boxes, 7 crates Young Onions, Wagons, 9 pkg. Plows, 6 pkg. Machinery, 1 bbl. Kerosene, 500 boxes Pickles, 7 cases Wooden-ware, 5 bbls. Glassware, 183 tons Stone, 80 bbls. Beans, 375 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner *A. B. Dyer*, for Port Lemon—10 bbls. Flour, 10 pkg. Machinery, 10 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Bread, 5 boxes Cheese, 5 bbls. Beans, 100 bushels Oats, 10 bbls. Beef, 20 cases Can Goods, 5 cases Hardware, 4 cases Trunks, 1 case Lamps, 400 lbs. Ham, 308 lbs. Bacon, 300 lbs. Lard, 10 pkg. Fish, 230 lbs. Butter, 4 bbls. Tongues, 10,000 feet Lumber, 30 bales Hay, 540 box. Pipe, $15,000 Specie.

COFFEE—Dull, but steady; quotations as before.

COTTON—There has been a very light trade noted for early delivery at about previous prices; sales, 677 bales, including 100 bales to spinners, and 125 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive at an advance of [illegible] [illegible] bales, (4,900 bales last evening, and 16,750 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, [illegible] [illegible] The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.28c.; March, 22.52c.; April, [illegible]; May, 23.05c.; June, 23.16c.; July, 23.16c. The receipts at this port today were 874 bales, including [illegible] The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 12,871 bales, and thus far this week were [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been [illegible] bales, against 2,683,077 bales same time in 1870-1. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20¼	20¼	20¼
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22½	22½
Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23¼	23¼
Good Middling	23⅞	24	24	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced stock and moderate request at very firm prices. The purchases have been mostly for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 40; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 60@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 20.

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. at $6 25@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand and steady at $4 10@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, but quoted steady at $3 50@$3 55 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 333 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, mostly for export, though in part for milling, with the advantage as to price decidedly in favor of sellers, who offer stock with reserve. The inquiry has been mainly for prime samples of Spring, in store and afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,500 bushels at $1 60@$1 61 for fair to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 62@$1 63½ for fair to good do., delivered for export; $1 58 for No. 2 Spring, in store, for milling; $1 43½ for part of a boat-load of Mixed Spring, in store; $1 65@$1 70 for Red Pennsylvania; $1 75 for White State, and $1 76 for White Michigan....Corn has been quoted rather weaker in price on a somewhat freer offering of stock. The demand has been fairly active at the modified figures, chiefly for new Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at 71c.@72c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 72c.@73c. for good to prime samples, delivered, closing at 72c.@73c. for good to prime; 73c. (nominally) for choice old Mixed Western, in store; 73c.@74c. for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel....Rye has been firm, but inactive....Barley has been dull today, with quotations essentially unaltered. Sales 4,000 bushels ordinary to choice two-rowed State at 70c.@75c., and 3,000 bushels Canada West, in store, at $1 07½....Barley-malt has been lightly dealt in at $1 05 for two and four rowed State, and $1 for Western....Oats have been in moderate request at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 54½c.; [illegible] for White do., in store; 55c.@56½c. for White Western and Ohio, ₩ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been good, and prices have favored sellers; further sales have been reported of 1,650 bales Bags at 16¼c.@17¼c.; and 1,000 bales Bagging, in bond, at 10c., gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 400 bbls. were sold at 51c.@65c. ₩ gallon. Market otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet, but quoted steady at $4@$4 25 for common to good Strained, ₩ 280 lbs.; sales, 325 bbls. extra fine at $6 25 ₩ 280 lbs....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine has been in brisk request and quoted firmer, with sales of 500 bbls. at 81c.@81½c., closing with 81c. bid, for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Refined has attracted more attention from export buyers and has been quoted somewhat firmer....Refined for early delivery here quoted at 22c.....At Philadelphia, 21½c. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., for early delivery here, at 22c....Refined, in cases quoted at 26c.@28½c....Crude wanted at 13c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c.@16½c. Naphtha nominal....Creek figures nominally as before. The Titusville *Courier* in its monthly report for January makes the average daily production through the month 17,070 bbls., showing an increase of 530 bbls., with an increase in stock of 86,317 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull since our last, with values quoted in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., early delivery, at $12 40@$12 50 for old Western Mess; $14 for uninspected new Western Prime Mess; $14 for new Mess, $12 for new Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very limited, and sales have been reported of only 250 bbls. new Mess, seller March, at $14 12½ ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in better request and quoted firmer at 5¼c.@5¾c. for City, and at 5¼c. for Western, ₩ lb....Cut-meats continue quiet at 5½c.@6½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for shoulders, ₩ lb. The reported sales include 130 boxes Bellies at 7½c.@7¾c.; also 15,000 lbs. do. in bulk, at 7½c. for Bellies....Bacon has been quite firm and in good demand, mostly for shipment, with sales reported since our last of equal to 1,200 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 50 boxes Cumberland at 7¼c., 50,000 lbs. do. in bulk, at 6¾c.; 100 boxes Cumberland, Short Rib and Long Clear, at 7c. and 7¼c.; 150 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 50 boxes Short Rib at 7½c.; 50 boxes Short Clear at 7½c.; and 200 boxes Ocean Backs at the basis of 6¼c., and for March delivery here, 200 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7¼c., ₩ lb....Lard has been in moderate request and held with confidence. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for common No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 11-16c. for prime Western Steam; 9¾c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9½c.@9¾c. for City; 9¼c. for No. 1, and 9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been quite moderate, yet values have not varied much; sales have been reported since our last, of 2,500 tcs., including 1,000 tcs. prime Kettle, seller March, at [illegible]; 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller March, at 9¼c.@9 11-16c., and 500 tcs. do. seller April, at 9¾c.@9 [illegible]....Beef has been quiet, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been more inquired for, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $25 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce; sales, 270 tcs. Beef Hams have been in more demand, at $23@$25, as the extremes; sales, 125 bbls.

SEEDS—Clover has been dull today, with values ruling in favor of buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bags, at 10c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and at 10c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. The bulk of the business was transacted last evening. At the close, the best reported bid for prime Indiana was 10c., with sellers at 10¼c. ₩ lb. Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales of 2,000 bags were made at $2 50, gold, ₩ bushel, sixty days' credit; market firm.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more general request, mainly for refining purposes, though in part for the trade, with values quoted quite firm on restricted offerings of desirable grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,115 hhds., 20,348 bags and 1,647 boxes, including 135 hhds. Centrifugal to the trade, at 10c.; 230 hhds. St. Jago, Clarified, to do., at 9¾c.; 150 hhds. old St. Jago, grading about good refining, at 9¼c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9¾c.; 2,000 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7 15-16c.; 170 boxes Derosne at 10c.; 50 boxes do. at 10½c.; 370 boxes Derosne and Centrifugal at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 163 boxes Centrifugal at 10½c.@10¾c.; 20,348 bags fair to good extra Manila at 8¼c.@8¾c.; and 595 hhds. Melado and other small lots of do., at 6¾c.@9¼c., ₩ lb. The estimated stock on hand today was 14,000 hhds., 34,700 boxes, 102,700 bags and 1,575 hhds. Melado. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8¾c.; good do. at 8⅞c.@9c.; prime do. at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10⅛c., ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9⅞c. Manila, in bags, 8¼c.@8¾c.; for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars in fair demand at from 10¾c.@12½c. as to quality.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has shown less activity, but has been quoted steady. Sales have been quoted since our last of 150,000 lbs. Tallow, at 9¼c.@9[illegible] for good city to prime city [illegible] WHISKY—Has receded to 93c. ₩ gallon; sales, 250 bbls. to jobbers.

FREIGHTS—The day's business in the line of berth freights has been unusually light. Room has been offered rather sparingly, and owners have been limiting demands at somewhat higher [illegible] forward movements. The demand for accommodation was limited from nearly all sources, shippers having been unwilling to pay the asking figures with freedom. The chartering trade has been quite slow. The Petroleum movement was impeded to some extent by the stronger temper of the oil market. The inquiry for Grain vessels was restricted. For vessels for general cargo, none sail were reported. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 170 bales Cotton, [illegible] 100 tcs. Beef at [illegible] ₩ tierce; 400 pkg. Provisions at [illegible] tons Leather at [illegible] ₩ ton, and 200 bales Hops at [illegible] ₩ lb....For London, by sail, 7,000 bushels Corn reported at 4½d. ₩ bushel, to fill up; 1,000 bbls. Flour, also to fill vessel, at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 400 tons Oil-cake at 15s. ₩ ton and 2,000 bbls. Sperm-oil on private terms; also, by steam, 40 tcs. Lard and 50 logs Mahogany at [illegible] and 100 bbls. Pork at [illegible]....For Glasgow, by sail, 12,000 bushels Grain, rumored, without particulars, and by steam, 25 tcs. Tallow at 25s. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 366 tons, with equal to about 2,400 quarters Grain, and a British bark, 330 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., both reported from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp, 730 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ₩ ton; 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 40s., and 25 cases Tobacco at 30s....For Bremen, 300 boxes Bacon at 25s. 6d.; [illegible] cases Tobacco on private terms; and 300 boxes Extract Logwood at 30s. measurement....For Hamburg, by steam, 700 bags Clover-seed at 25s. ₩ ton....For Rotterdam, 400 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Seville an American brig, 267 tons, with a cargo of Kentucky Tobacco at 40s....For Lisbon a Portuguese bark, 361 tons, reported loading with general cargo from Philadelphia on owner's account....For Genoa or Leghorn, an Italian bark, 450 tons, reported with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, hence, at 6s. ₩ bbl....For Havana, a British brig, 232 tons, with a cargo of Provisions, at 90c. ₩ bbl....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 263 tons, and back, with general cargo, reported at about £1,800 for the round trip; also, a British brig, 182 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, (out only,) at 65c. ₩ bbl., and 5 ₩ cent.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

Thirty cars, or 287 beeves, arrived at the Communipaw Yards, yesterday and today, and all were on sale this morning. Twenty-eight cars, or 237 head, were Chicago cattle, of poor to fair quality, sent in by NELSON MORRIS, and sold at 9c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; W. SIEGEL selling 27, of 6¾ cwt., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.; F. SAMUELS 23, of 6@6¾ cwt., at 10½c.@11½c.; H. MEYERS 24, of 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c., and 16 very poor, 4½ cwt., at $40 ₩ head, or scant 9c. ₩ lb. Compared with Monday, prices were about the same for like qualities.

The receipts of Sheep were 1,332 today, and 1,672 yesterday. Trade today was dull at 6¼c.@9c. ₩ lb. for common to strictly prime lots, while some poor culls were sold at 5¼c. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 132 Canada Sheep, 108 lbs. average, at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 120 Ohio, 80 lbs. average, at 8¼c.@8¾c., and 141 State, 84 lbs. average, at 7¾c. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 208 fat Ohio Sheep, 110½ lbs. average, at $8 65 ₩ 100 lbs. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 177 Ohio, 91 lbs. average, at 7¾c.; 160 do., (fine wool,) 80 lbs. average, at 7¾c.; 460 Kentucky Sheep, 91 lbs. average, at 7½c.; 125 prime do., 119 lbs. average, at 9c., and 167 poor do., 75½ lbs. average, at 5¾c. Fat fine-wooled Sheep are in demand at good prices, but rough open-wooled stock is not wanted.

The arrivals of Hogs since Monday were 2,750 yesterday, and 5,912 today. The market has improved with the change in the weather. Five car-loads of common Ohio Hogs and Pigs, 125 lbs. average, were sold late yesterday at 5c. ₩ lb.; and this morning a car-load of fair Western Hogs, 208 lbs. average, brought 5¼c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs were firmer at 5¼c.@5½c. for Western, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American securities opened firmer; 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, 92¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 90⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed as follows: United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, 92¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—French Rentes closed at 55f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is steadier. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, shipping or shipped at New-Orleans, have been made at 11 3-16d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Pork, 58s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed dull at 11⅛d.@11¼d. for Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d. for Middling Orleans. Sales on ship named at New-Orleans at 11⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS closed quiet. BACON—Cumberland Cut, 32s. 6d.; Short Rib Middles, 33s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 14—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 51s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Feb. 14.—COTTON heavy and irregular; Low Middling, 128f.

The Greenwich-Street Smuggling Gang.

JOHN TALBOT was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with smuggling a quantity of cigars, and assaulting an United States officer in the discharge of his duty. These men are part of a gang who infest the piers on the North River, and smuggle ashore quantities of cigars and tobacco from the foreign ships. The officers complain that it is at the danger of their lives they attempt an arrest of any of this gang. No sooner is one seized, almost always after a hard chase, than a crowd collects, and assault the officers with brickbats, stones, clubs and pistols. TALBOT is a well-known member of this gang, and was brought up some time ago on a charge of assaulting an officer. He was let off on light bail and a warning. But he appears to have immediately resumed smuggling. Officer BARCLAY arrested him with a couple of boxes of cigars on Tuesday, and was, of course, immediately attacked by the companions of TALBOT, and received some serious blows from brickbats, &c. TALBOT was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

INSTRUCTION.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN EUROPE

To acquire a perfect knowledge of the FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

Messrs. HEDLER BROS.' ESTABLISHMENTS, No. 24 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France, and Ainslinsberg Castle, Baden-Baden, Germany.

Visitors to Europe are offered a comfortable home and the assistance of eminent professors from the French, English and German Universities.

TERMS—At the rate of 250 francs per month, board and separate bedroom included.

REFERENCES.

IN AMERICA.

L. P. Morton, Esq., banker, New-York.
Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington.
Hon. Waldo Hutchins, New-York.
Rev. Dr. Robinson, New-York.

IN EUROPE.

His Excellency Mr. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis, Paris.
John Munroe, Esq., banker, Paris.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, London.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, England.
Prince Karageorgewitch, Belgrade.
Baron Guillaume de Lieven, A. D. C. to the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg.
Capt. Aztaloff, Attaché to the Russian Embassy, Florence.

All letters to be addressed to Messrs. HEDLER BROS., No. 24 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 13, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.
NO. 6 EAST 37TH-ST.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 100 East [illegible]. Winter term commences Feb. 1.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for Boys, Sept. 18, No. 269 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Another term commences Feb. 16.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO be admitted into some good school where she could receive private instruction. Address H. D., Box No. 182 Times Office.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 26.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 10 East 29th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TO GIVE PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in all the English branches by a teacher in a City College. Address C. H. H., Box No. 176 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. S. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BROADWAY STOCK.—Robt. Haydock & Bro. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 9 o'clock, at store No. 501 Broadway, the entire stock contained therein of fine French china dinner and tea sets, Canton china sets and vases, porcelain vases, fine plated-ware, table-cutlery, gas chandeliers, brackets, bronze clocks, cut glass, figures, &c. &c. Also, black-walnut tables, plate glass, show and wall cases. Sale positive for cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK, by order of A. H. MCDONALD, Esq., Executor of Edward D. Nelson, deceased. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1872, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 250 shares People's Bank stock; par value, $25.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, regular weekly sales. Good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, china, fancy and glassware, furs, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, &c. Also at 3 P. M. parlor suites, pianos, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock within their store: 250 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship *Erin*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

An advertisement having appeared recently in certain daily newspapers published in this City announcing the dissolution of the firm of SHACKELFORD & GUNTHER, commission merchants, doing business in the City of Paris, France, and in the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives notice that such announcement is wholly untrue, no such dissolution having taken place, and the said firm being still an existing copartnership, and settlements of accounts may be made as heretofore with

R. A. SHACKELFORD, Resident Copartner.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERship.—The business and firm of OAKLEY, WHITEHOUSE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OAKLEY & WHITEHOUSE will continue the business as usual at Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of DAVID GROESBECK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed.) DAVID GROESBECK,
D. D. CHAMBERLAIN,
DANIEL MORRELL.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. M. Robinson retiring.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
H. M. ROBINSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have under this date dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All demands against the firm must be made before Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872. BUSCH & KOERNER, No. 49 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against JOHN CARLIN, Susie E. Smyth and John F. E. Smyth, her husband, Ephraim A. Jacob, Theodore Schmidt, William Conklin, James S. Oakley, Albert Mason, James O. Kane, Mason S. Brewster, Patrick Kyrlie, James Delaney, The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Daniel E. Donovan, James Sweeny, William McShane, Zephaniah V. Ayres, James Mc-Candless, Charles Devlin, John W. Stevens, Patrick Golding, James O'Reilly and Michael O'Reilly, Andrew Smith, Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York, defendants.—Notice, amended summons.—To the defendants and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York City and County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the offices of the North America Life Insurance Company, at Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1872.
SIMEON T. HYDE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. L. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, besides the costs of this action.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-st.
Dated Dec. 11, 1871.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 9th day of January, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—MORRIS LITTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DEAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, (Trustees under the will of James Dean, deceased,) FRANK DEAN and ALICE DEAN, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, Elizabeth Dean, Trustee, &c., Frank Dean and Alice Dean: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 108 Fulton-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1871.
G. S. and J. H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1872.
Yours, &c.,
G. S. and J. H. STITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES against OCTAVIA A. PIERCE and Judah Pierce, her husband; John E. Benning, J. L. Blanchard, Charles W. Farnham and Jette Lowenthal.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1871.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said office on the 25th day of August, 1871.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES ROBINSON, plaintiff, against S. DEXTER BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1871.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1872.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EMELIE MENARD, plaintiff, against ETIENE MENARD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant Etiene Menard: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 16, 1872.
SAMUEL B. HIGENBOTAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HARRIET COVERT, plaintiff, against JOHN FRANCIS COVERT, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 17th of October, 1871.
JAMES A. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, 1872.
JAMES A. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MEETINGS.

GAS CONSUMERS—ATTEND IN MASS THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Radcliffe Hall, No. 450 6th-av., to assist in furthering the objects of the association.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ZAMPA, (English Opera.)—Mr Charles Santley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BALL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Hutchinson family.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra....3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The tone of the latest discussion of the *Alabama* difficulty, both in England and in this country, gives some reason to hope that the misunderstanding which has arisen may be so managed as not to destroy the treaty. The people of both countries are much more sensible and moderate than some of their assumed leaders. They would like to see the present differences settled honorably and peaceably. That is their main idea—and under these circumstances it would be a great pity and a great shame if so good a treaty should be lost, unless from absolute necessity. With good temper and good sense preserved, that necessity may surely be avoided. President WOOLSEY, of Yale, in an article printed elsewhere, suggests one way out of the difficulty—that the arbitration be allowed to go on with reference to the claims for direct damages, concerning the propriety of whose introduction there is no dispute, leaving the indirect claims for future consideration. His suggestion meets with a formidable objection in the fact that the British Government regarded the permanent exclusion of claims for indirect damages as one of the principal inducements for the treaty. We are inclined to believe that our Government will do well to consider the concluding sentences of President WOOLSEY's article, as expressing what the best minds of the country, and probably the majority of the people, feel. These words are: "For our part we hope that an end is to come to these claims now. If not, an end is likely to come to the faith in international arbitration, which has gladdened the hearts of so many."

Mr. HUBBARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, is preaching a new gospel to his party. In his letter accepting the nomination, after illustrating the evils of modern politics, with pointed allusions to prominent Democrats in this City, not sparing the Senator from the Fourth and the Erie Judges, he proposes as a remedy "a league of good men against every form of corruption." We shall be glad to see that league formed, and to see Mr. HUBBARD join it, though it would interfere sadly with his prospects as the candidate of the corrupt politicians who last year tried to elect their Governor by the tactics and money of TWEED, and in direct conspiracy with him. Meantime, the Connecticut people will have to choose between parties as they are, and they are not likely to be cheated into accepting the Democracy as trustworthy reformers, even though that party appear in the "stolen clothes" of Republicans.

A statement, taken from official records, of the alleged defalcations of Justice FOWLER, while acting as Assistant Surrogate, will be found in another column. According to the report of Ex-Surrogate TUCKER, FOWLER stole from funds belonging to widows and orphans, sums amounting in the whole to $33,079 65. The matter was brought under the notice of A. OAKEY HALL, then District-Attorney, who made the astounding discovery that "our statutes would not afford any punishment for Mr. FOWLER's acts of appropriation." The money has never been recovered, either from FOWLER or his bondsmen, and as our statutes are being rather more correctly interpreted than when HALL was District-Attorney, it is to be hoped that the defaulting Assistant Surrogate will not be allowed to escape. Justice FOWLER has not forgotten to file his claim of $4,168 68 against the City. Now that TWEED and HALL can no longer screen their followers in paths of financial crookedness, it is a pity that the County should be permitted to let FOWLER's little "rake" go as a bad debt.

The New Move Against Gen. Grant.

Mr. SUMNER yesterday brought up his resolution of investigation into the sale of arms by the United States Government. He was met in the promptest manner by Mr. CONKLING, who urged the Senate to delay not a moment in meeting insinuations of so grave a nature. In the debate which followed, Mr. SUMNER was pointedly asked what evidence there was to sustain his assertion that the Government sold the arms to a "known agent" of France, and he was obliged to take shelter behind that convenient shield of scandal-mongers, "general report." Now, plainly, this allegation is the most important one in Mr. SUMNER's preamble. If it be true, our Government has committed the gravest possible offense. It had unquestioned right to sell arms to anybody who chose to buy on his own account, proposing to take the risks of shipping them as goods contraband of war to their destination; but to sell arms to a "known agent" of a belligerent would be an act contrary to the spirit of all neutrality, and, in certain cases, a legitimate *casus belli.* Even if this accusation were true, it would be assuming an enormous responsibility to bring it forward at this delicate juncture in our foreign affairs. We do not believe it has the shadow of truth in it, and if it has not, what can be thought of a Senator who chooses this moment to bring it to the attention of the world? No more injurious and wanton assault on the good name and enduring interests of our country can be conceived.

That the Democrats should rejoice in this new move of "Anti-Grant Republicans" is perhaps not surprising, although it is a little disgusting to find even them so anxious to put their country wrong before the world. They have chosen the moment of an awkward controversy with England to come out and proclaim to foreign nations that the United States have been guilty of a much grosser breach of faith than anybody charges England with committing during our war of the rebellion. They say, "We ask heavy damages of England, but we have been guilty of far worse acts ourselves. Let Germany send in a claim for damages to us, founded on our 'case' against England, and where shall we be?" That we may not be suspected of exaggerating the tone of the opposition journals—much approved by the *Tribune*—we ask the public to read carefully the following extracts from leading articles published yesterday. The first is from the *World*—a paper little read, we believe, since it was put up for sale backward and forward by the Tammany Ring, but still a "New-York journal," and, as such, liable to be quoted:

"There was a deliberate violation of the neutral obligations of the United States. *Our Government behaved altogether worse toward Germany than the British ever did toward us in the gloomiest period of our civil war.* The Government establishments were worked to their fullest capacity in manufacturing cartridges for France to be used against Germany. The most improved patterns of arms were sold to the agents of France out of the National arsenals. *The worst that we have ever charged against England is that she permitted private individuals to build ships for the Confederates. But our Government did not merely allow the French agents to purchase arms and ammunition of private manufacturers, but set all the public establishments in full activity to manufacture these things for France to be used against Germany.* This scandalous affair will turn the whole voting German population of the United States against Gen. GRANT."

And, again, the *Sun* says:

"Another point of equal, if not greater importance, is the fact, which also seems to be proved by official evidence, that the work-shops of the War Department were employed during the period in question in manufacturing cartridges for the French Government. It appears that France would not buy the arms unless ammunition was furnished to use in them; and so great was the power of the military Ring of speculators that they were able to cause the War Department to furnish these cartridges. *This was a violation of the laws of neutrality and of international obligations far exceeding all that England can be charged with for allowing the Alabama, the Florida, and the other Confederate cruisers to depart from her ports upon their errand of destruction.* In that case she was guilty of negligence; but in the case of the ammunition manufactured for the French during their war with Germany, Gen. GRANT's Administration was guilty of taking direct part in the war."

If all this were true, there might be some excuse for bringing it forward. But since it is all false, what is to be said of the latest attempt to "break down Gen. GRANT?"

Shall Moore Escape?

It is much to be regretted that circumstances should have so conspired on Monday to defer, though, we trust, not altogether to prevent, the punishment of the emigrant swindler MOORE. With great difficulty his victim, KORMACK, had been induced to return and testify against him. He was produced in Court on Monday, and confronted with the prisoner. The case was plain, and had it gone on, MOORE might now, in all probability, be on his way to Sing Sing to join in atonement his former comrades in crime. But here intervened one of those mysterious delays which too often in our Courts impede the course of justice. Recorder HACKETT, who has given much attention to the matter, and who would without doubt have summarily dealt with this scoundrel, was unfortunately not sitting. The District-Attorney was engaged in another Court, and his assistant seems to have overlooked the importance of this case, or to have permitted himself to be outwitted by the prisoner's counsel. On their motion, at least, the trial was allowed to be transferred without objection to the Court of Oyer and Terminor, before Judge CARDOZO, already fully occupied with the Stokes case. This, of course, was intended to secure delay, and so to disgust the witness again into leaving. Judge CARDOZO, however, very properly and promptly returned the action to the General Sessions, where we hope to see it effectually and satisfactorily disposed of to-day. MOORE is the very worst of his vile class. The evidence is clear against him, and there is no reason in the world why he should not be tried and convicted at once, if the Court and the prosecuting officers do their duty. We have sufficient faith in Judge BEDFORD's integrity to believe that his part at least will be faithfully executed. We hope to be able to announce to-morrow that MOORE has received his deserts.

The Pleasantries of Savings Bank Swindles.

There have been old fogies who have written of the savings-bank system after this fashion: "He who saves his earnings by depositing them in a savings bank, has almost invariably a worthy object in view. He saves not for greed, but for future need. * * While a man has nothing, he is reckless, improvident; but the moment he has consecrated a portion of his earnings, however small, to a fixed and worthy purpose, invested them in a permanent and remunerative form, the desire to increase the amount takes full possession of him. To this end he practices self-denial, diligently employs otherwise unoccupied hours, and abandons habits of prodigality or self-indulgence." The fact that this was written four years ago only shows how fast the world moves. Messrs. HANK SMITH, WALTER ROCHE and REEVES E. SELMES have promulgated quite a different version of the end and aims of savings bank depositors. This worthy trio determined to eliminate the slight grain of selfishness which remained in the generally-accepted motives of the provident poor. "Save neither for greed or need, but that the Vice-President may indulge his refined tastes in European capitals, that the Secretary may spend a gay honeymoon, and that the President may make champagne flow like water before the incorruptible legislators who throng his parlors at the Delavan House." So ran the Bowling-green antistrophe to the words of the philanthropist, and such were the sentiments that prompted the opening of that neat device of bank robbers, a "Secretary's account." This contrivance had the merit of entire novelty, and promised to become an inexhaustible source of supply for the personal expenditure of its ingenious authors. The gay associations connected with this fund extended to the Secretary's correspondence when asking from the sympathetic officials of the Guardian Savings Bank loans for its replenishment. "Dear Doty" is a charmingly *naive* style of addressing a cashier for a loan of ten thousand dollars, and the sweet audacity of a postscript, telling the confiding "Doty" to keep the letter as security if he liked, is almost worthy of *Charles Surface.* The toil and the sweat, the pinching and scraping, the hardship and privation which went to make up that ten thousand dollars—not to mention many more, bandied about in this easy way—did not, of course, enter into the thoughts of SELMES or his associates. Nor do they probably now attempt to compute the wasted hopes, the pain, the bitterness and the anguish of humble men and women who have nothing left between them and a pauper's grave—all because they thought HANK SMITH honest, and WALTER ROCHE honorable. How consoling it is to reflect that SELMES and his pals had their little joke while they were "cracking" the bank safe, and that the "Secretary's account" supplied funds for two first-class Summer trips. What a pity it is, however, that the reflected sunshine of Mr. and Mrs. ROCHE's three months in Europe and Mr. and Mrs. SELMES' honeymoon cannot lighten the sallow faces of the widows and orphans sitting cold and hungry in the tenements of the First Ward because of the money that was so gayly spent by their solemnly-bound trustees.

Once accustomed to the conduct of banking business according to the laws of pantomime, such little irregularities as the following are taken quite as a matter of course. Item, City stocks sworn to as existent in bank statement, but found entirely non-existent by receiver, $95,000. Item, call loans to persons who cannot be found, and are presumed to be creatures of the imagination of SMITH & Co., $60,023 98. Item, working expenses "inadvertently" placed on the wrong side of the books, $31,010 63. Item, loans to personal friends of SMITH & Co., which are, strangely enough, pronounced to be worthless, $31,441 67. Item, "Secretary's account" replenished by "Dear Doty," who appears unaccountably on the scene to claim his money, $62,198 75—all of which, with some minor additions, make the amount converted into "ducks and drakes" by these eminent artists, SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES, foot up to some $288,564 70.

It was, perhaps, as well that these light-hearted jokers were obliged to close their ingenious performance in November last; otherwise, instead of a possible forty-four cents on the dollar, the depositors might have been left with rather less than half that amount available. It is just possible, however, that the first-class puff which the bank received from HORACE GREELEY and the Bureau of Emigration might have given it a new lease of life, had the glowing invitation tendered by these parties to the laboring poor of all nationalities had time to work. Fortunately for intending colonists, the indorsement of Mr. GREELEY came too late to save the bank from suspension, or HANK SMITH & Co. from being discovered. We only trust that, after their very successful efforts to relieve the dullness of financial correspondence, and to infuse an element of jollity into bank management, it will be found possible to allow the melancholy servants of the State at Sing Sing to have the benefit of the jocular sensibilities of Messrs. SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES.

The Insurance Investigation.

The Miller investigation was abruptly suspended the other day, just as it promised to develop something really useful. To-morrow the Committee will resume its sessions at Albany. It was the hope and expectation of the Committee that the trouble they took to meet the convenience of insurance officers and insurance editors, by holding Court in New-York, would have been appreciated by those gentlemen, who thought it brave, because safe, to asperse the Superintendent from a distance, or white themselves in the dark. But this hope was disappointed through the anxiety manifested by these very men to keep outside the reach of subpœnas, or, if brought on the stand, outside the range of any questions likely to compromise their standing in MILLER's good graces. Those who really knew anything worth telling carefully kept out of the way, and only by the application of an inquisitorial corkscrew could anything be got out of the witnesses who consented to appear.

We notice that one of the insurance papers, a mere mouthpiece of the whitewashing clique, crows over the barrenness of the inquiry up to this time. Let us look at this. Has not the evidence fastened distinctly upon MILLER the taking of $4,600, belonging by law to the State, paid to the Department for fees connected with the transfer of securities deposited there by insurance companies? The law being specific on this subject, and the fact being clearly proved that MILLER collected and pocketed the money, it seems a little cool to say that nothing has come of the investigation. To be sure, the amount was not quite $5,000, and bears no comparison to the immense "rakes" of MILLER's Tammany associates, who are now under bail here; but then, we take it that the transaction was a fraud to the extent of $4,600. If not, what was it?

It has also been proved that companies paid for being examined various sums ranging from $100 to $2,500, according to the ability to pay or the necessity of having a favorable certificate. It is not to be retorted that MILLER did not extort these fees, but that the exactions were made by SOUTHWICK, BRIGGS, ELDRIDGE, SICKLES, CARTER, CARR, PIERCE and company. Who appointed these examiners? To whom did they secretly render their reports? Who had to be "seen" and "satisfied" before the companies could obtain copies of the reports, and so learn MILLER's opinion of their condition? These are the queries which the evidence throughout very plainly answers. Is it credible that these extortions were unknown to MILLER or unshared in by him, when by a word he could silence all calumny in this regard? Was not his repeated appointment of these land-sharks an indorsement of their action, and a virtual admission that he was their partner? At least we must think such an inference very natural and reasonable.

Besides, has it not been proved by the testimony of the President of the Lafayette Insurance Company, that a fee of one thousand dollars was paid by his company, after an examination by BRIGGS and SOUTHWICK, and under circumstances which made this sum appear to be the price of not revoking the company's charter on account of its illegal practices? Who had the power to revoke this charter, or, rather, whose sworn *duty* was it to declare the charter forfeited? This was not a matter within the province of examiners, upon whose report the Superintendent must come to a decision. And if these men took one thousand dollars, with any such understanding, it seems reasonably evident that they acted by authority—as, in fact, the event showed, for the charter was not lost.

We will not dwell upon the testimony of Mr. ECCLESTEIN, which introduced, just as the Committee were going to adjourn, a very interesting subject of inquiry. He spoke of a life insurance President who, before he could obtain his certificate, was obliged to "see" some third party to the tune of one thousand dollars. As the witness gave the names of all the parties to this arrangement, we hope the Committee will not let the matter drop where it was then left.

We would suggest that the Committee inquire into the legal aspects and bearings of all this extortion practiced under the euphonious name of Examiners' fees. Under the letter of the law—and, we would hope, under its spirit, too—these exactions are all improper. The law provides that the "expenses" of examinations shall be borne by the company examined; but fifty or a hundred dollars an hour can hardly be admitted as representing a legitimate "expense" incurred by the Examiner. That these appointments should be used by the Superintendent for enriching himself and a few cronies of the Tammany Order, at the expense of two or three hundred frightened insurance officers, is an outrage which should no longer be tolerated. And if this can be put a stop to, as one result of the investigation, something substantial will have been gained.

We must decline, therefore, to admit that the examination, thus far, has been barren of results; and now we await further discoveries.

A New Entertainment for the Grand Duke.

Doubtless it is the Latin blood in their veins which inclines the good people of New-Orleans to stand upon the olden ways, and especially to cling so zealously to the ancient and honorable customs of the duello. No less than three affairs of honor are reported to be imminent there, all arising out of the late legislative troubles. Capt. SCOTT had testified before the Congressional Committee that he had bribed various high officials whom he was so indelicate as to mention by name. The gentlemen thus lifted to this bad eminence, naturally made light of Capt. SCOTT's credit. In this pleasing task, State Senator CAMPBELL so distinguished himself as to make it absolutely necessary for the good Captain's peace of mind that the Senator should name his weapons. This being left to the Speaker in the usual way, that officer promptly suggested double-barreled shot-guns. At the same time, Mr. LUCIUS ADAMS discovered that Capt. SCOTT had aggrieved him in a manner which could only be atoned for with blood. So the weapons had to be named again, this time swords. Finally, Superintendent BADGER, of the Police, finding in Speaker CARTER's newspaper some reflections on his efficiency, was reluctantly forced to demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen. The precise instruments of this last settlement we do not know, but they will doubtless prove quite as effective as the others.

Now it is not often that even New-Orleans has so great a treat as three duels at once. And as the Grand Duke has very opportunely arrived there, we trust it may occur to some of the gentlemen concerned in these various little difficulties that they have an admirable chance to make the demands of honor serve the duties of hospitality. Let the three combats be fought out in public, and the Grand Duke invited to attend. So novel an exposition of New-Orleans habits would undoubtedly gratify the illustrious visitor, and the duellists might find access of satisfaction in dying at his princely feet. A little ingenuity would make of the affair a most attractive and imposing spectacle. Capt. SCOTT, for example, might engage one of his adversaries with his shot-gun, while he kept the other in play with his sword. In the meantime Messrs. CARTER and BADGER could be keeping up a lively fusillade on the outskirts. Better still, the combatants could throw their various honors into "pot," as it were, and join in a general battle. Or each one might take turns in standing the assault of the other four. Some arrangement of this sort would lead to an interesting private quarrel, partaking of the old-time courtesy of the Middle Age tournament, and if all the gentlemen should unhappily be killed, sorrow would be assuaged in the reflection that their honor was quite appeased, and that each had obtained all the satisfaction he could possibly desire.

So rare a chance ought not to be thrown away, especially in carnival time. But we, who dwell in a cooler clime, may be permitted to wonder a little at an exhibition which otherwise is so admirable. Let us try to fancy Superintendent KELSO challenging a newspaper editor, for example, because he had found fault with our Police arrangements. Or, imagine Mr. TWEED recurring to double-barrelled shot-guns, as a balm for his wounded feelings. It is difficult to enter into that state of public feeling which, in the nineteenth century, prescribes that men should cut each others' throats, because they differ in their respective estimates of one another's virtues. But, if New-Orleans gentlemen will insist on this prerogative, they ought not to be selfish in their enjoyment, especially with a Grand Duke to be exceptionally honored.

Corsica and the Napoleons.

The Napoleonists are evidently determined to make the most of Corsica. M. ROUHER, than whom the second Empire had no more submissive slave, now takes his turn after Prince NAPOLEON, in manipulating the electors of the province-kingdom. There seems not much more reason why the NAPOLEONS should be exceptionally popular in Corsica than the family of the Duke of WELLINGTON in Ireland. The Duke was born in Dublin, NAPOLEON at Ajaccio, and each saw as little of his native place in after life as he could possibly help. NAPOLEON absolutely did nothing for the country of his birth in the way of endowments, monuments, or public works, and there are passages in his correspondence with his brother JOSEPH which reflect unfavorably upon his countrymen. Both the Corsicans and the Irish are romantic and visionary, qualities little likely to commend themselves to such men as NAPOLEON or WELLINGTON. No one who knows anything of Irish life in the year 1790, can imagine that Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY could have had much in common except, perhaps, a taste for hard riding and hard fighting, with the reckless cut-at-elbow gentry in company with whom he followed the Kildare hounds; nor can we imagine that, except in passion and vindictiveness, young NAPOLEON had much sympathy with the war of the lawyers and land-owners with whom he went to school at Ajaccio.

The history of Corsica, like that of Ireland, is one of chronic disturbance. It has been a bone of contention to numbers of nations. In the eleventh century it belonged to Pisa, then to the Papal States, and after passing through various hands came, in the fourteenth century, to the Genoese, with whom it remained until the eighteenth century; then, after terrible turmoil, a German adventurer, THEODORE VON NEUHOFF, who ended his days a prisoner for debt in the Fleet Prison, London, was proclaimed King. Then came "Bozzy's" friend, whom his father, old AUCHINLECK, so pleasantly alluded to when deploring his son's passion for lion hunting. Under PAOLI the Corsicans achieved their independence, but in 1769 succumbed to the French. In 1793, PAOLI, who really deserves the sobriquet of great, and has been called the Washington of Corsica—with the assistance of the English drove out the French. PAOLI, an enlightened and noble-minded man, had designed for Corsica a republic much on the model of our own, but whether such a system of government could have succeeded with such a people was a problem which little time was left him to solve, for in 1796 the French regained the island, and in 1814 it was, by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, confirmed to them.

Thus it will be seen that the tie by which Corsica has been bound to France is not of a sort particularly calculated to conciliate the feelings of the people of the former country, and what has served still more to provoke a spirit of animosity is the shameful commercial policy which has governed the relations of France with her poor little dependency. The people have by nature nothing in common. Their mental characteristics, tastes and habits are essentially different. Every one who has seen the famous play of "The Corsican Brothers" will remember that the vendetta is a prevailing feature in one of the acts. For many years past, in consequence of the frightful tendency to assassinate common among the people, it has been, as it is at this moment in Ireland, unlawful to carry firearms. This has saved many lives, but the spirit of vengeance seems still to remain. "The vendetta," says a writer on the subject, "is closely connected with the love of family, which, in the Corsican, is only equaled in intensity by that of country, and is especially conspicuous in the fraternal relation." Benevolent functionaries have exhausted in vain all endeavors to procure the reconciliation of families between whom a blood feud of centuries had existed. In one of these instances an amiable Prefect had succeeded in bringing two together at a festival. It went off to all appearances well, but when the Prefect interrogated a patriarch of the village as to his opinion of the result, the old man shook his head. They met again in the morning, and the old man's face was cheerful. It appeared that a fray had occurred on the return of the guests, and that a young man had been shot, whose death exactly balanced an account of natural homicide. Certainly a most cheering circumstance.

Under an enlightened French administration, Corsica, which possesses a rich vegetation, favorable climate, and inexhaustible quarries of marble, porphyry, and granite, might make much advance, and it can only be attributed to the indifference of the Napoleon family to the country of its origin that under the second Empire so little was done for it. The area is rather more than three thousand square miles, and the population, once considerable, is now about three hundred thousand. Landed property is extremely divided, and almost entirely in the hands of the actual owners. There is the same passionate attachment to land that there is in Ireland, and the excessive subdivision has proved very injurious. Wretched roads, a bad tariff, obstinacy, ignorance, and apathy, all combine to produce a state of things in the country only in the present day equaled in Spain. There are few writers about Corsica, and persons who have visited almost every nook and corner of the world have no personal acquaintance with it; but probably its day is to come.

The Williamsburg Ferries.

It is the business of a ferry company to transport passengers safely, comfortably, cheaply, and with regularity. How far does the Company which monopolizes the ferry business between this City and Williamsburg fulfill these requirements?

There can be little safety for passengers on a long water route when the boats are old, rotten, and loaded down with an enormous excess of human beings, horses, and wagons. The Williamsburg boats are always crowded, and passengers are frequently packed together so that every foot of standing-room in the cabins and on deck is occupied. Should a worn-out boiler explode in one of these crowded boats, the loss of life would be greater than that which occurred on board the *Westfield*, while a collision would inevitably crush scores of men and women. Should the boat be so injured from any cause as to sink, the supply of life-preservers—could they be reached—would save, possibly, a tenth of the passengers, the remainder being left to the certainty of drowning. The public can judge with what expectation of safety one may trust his life on board a Williamsburg ferry-boat.

As to comfort, the term is a mockery when applied to the condition of people packed together as close as the cargo of an old-fashioned slave trader. The ladies' cabin is barely endurable from its lack of ventilation when thus crowded, while the so-called "gentlemen's cabin" is a reeking den of filth, filled with the suffocating fumes of foul tobacco-pipes. The passenger who prefers to shiver on the deck rather than to enter the cabin, is exposed to the cutting winds of the icy river, and the trampling hoofs of uneasy horses. The cabins are presumed to be heated by steam, but they vary from a condition of excessive heat to that of almost unendurable cold. Wretched as are the discomforts of the boat, the latter are preferable to the waiting-rooms of most of the ferry-houses, which present a combination of filth, bad air, and decrepid board benches, which, if purposely contrived, reflects credit upon the ingenuity of its originators.

The monopoly which manages these ferries has the audacity to charge each passenger three cents for the privilege of stifling in the waiting-rooms, freezing on the deck, and incurring the risk of a violent death. This rate of fare is double that charged per mile by the best transatlantic steamers. At three cents for each passenger the Williamsburg Company, last year, made a clear profit of $217,532 36 upon a nominal capital of one million dollars—not half that capital being really required in order to conduct the ferries as they are now managed.

The Company professes to start its boat at certain specified times. In point of fact it does nothing of the sort. The rule is for the pilot of each boat to wait until he has packed the last possible passenger into his crazy tub. This irregularity becomes intolerable, when it is understood that many of the passengers from New-York to South Seventh-street are seeking the trains of the South Side Railroad. They are compelled to allow double the time necessary for crossing the ferry, if they hope to reach the station before their train has left. This irregularity is thus not only a serious annoyance to all passengers on the ferry route, but it is a grave injury to Williamsburg, and to all the towns on the line of the South Side road.

The Williamsburg ferries are thus shown to be exceedingly unsafe, horribly uncomfortable, excessively dear, and intolerably irregular. The men who control them are unfit to manage a line of cattle-boats, and as examples of inordinate greed and reckless indifference to the welfare of the people are waiting [illegible] the late leaders of the broken Tammany Ring.

MINOR TOPICS.

JAY GOULD's little game of petitions against "legislative interference" with the Erie Ring was a very good one till it was found out. It has been most thoroughly exposed, and the people along the line of the road are sending in counter petitions by the score, praying for the immediate repeal of the odious laws passed for the benefit of TWEED's fellow-directors. We are not unwilling to remember that this counter movement was suggested in the TIMES, and we now beg to remind the Legislature that these last petitions speak the wish and opinion of a vast majority of the people of the whole State, who feel justly impatient at the slowness of the Legislature in taking any positive step to remove the great wrong and scandal arising from the continued presence of these Erie laws on our statute-book.

In accordance with the rigid instruction of the House resolution, Mr. FINKELNBURG, yesterday, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill abolishing the duty on tea and sugar. It seems to us that this tinkering at the tariff by clap-trap resolutions, utterly devoid of basis in any sound conception of the needs of the Treasury or the interests of the people, is as contemptible as it is absurd. Doubtless some of the members of Congress would like to see it made impossible to reduce any of the duties on manufactures, however burdensome and unprofitable they may be. Others would like to load the luxuries with the task of producing all the Customs revenue. Neither class can wholly succeed, and it is a waste of time and a trivial way of approaching so important a subject, to endeavor to attack the tariff in skirmishing resolutions relating to one or two articles.

It was to be expected that the passage on Tuesday, of the bill to erect Government buildings at Albany, would produce a flood of similar bills for other places. Accordingly, the House of Representatives yesterday voted $100,000 to Indianapolis, $300,000 to Hartford, and $300,000 to Cincinnati, and was on the point of voting $150,000 to Quincy, Ill., when Mr. DAWES, pleading that the line must be drawn somewhere, got it drawn at Quincy. It came out in the course of the debate that twenty-two per cent. of the Government's annual expenditure was for public buildings. At the risk of being denounced as favoring extravagance, we must say that we do not know of any like proportion spent for any better purpose. The spectacle of Government officials scattered all over a city, keeping valuable papers in obscure offices, and paying more for rent than the interest on the cost of suitable buildings, is not edifying. The suggestion, however, that good local architects should be employed is a plausible one, and would be a sound one if it promised to insure some variety instead of the rather monotonous solidity and heaviness of the buildings now owned by the Government.

What appears to be a very heartless case of ingratitude has just been brought to light in one of the Putnam County Courts. Two brothers, named BAXTER, occupy the position respectively of plaintiff and defendant in an action instituted by one against the other, to compel payment of an equal share of the total cost of maintaining an aged father. The testimony shows that during the drafts in 1863, JARVIS W. BAXTER, the defendant, escaped service on the strength of an affidavit in which he declared himself to be the only support of a helpless father. He then lived on a well-stocked farm, and was surrounded with all the comforts of a country home. Soon after the draft business, it is alleged that he turned out the old man, and that he has since refused to contribute toward his support. For a time the poor old fellow wandered from place to place, existing upon the pity of friends, who had known him under more favorable circumstances, until he at length contrived to reach the house of a younger son, where he received a cordial welcome, and where he has since been cared for. Now it appears that the second son is the poorer of the two in worldly goods, and for this reason is determined to make the elder, the richer, and the more selfish, furnish his quota of the expense.

There appears to be considerable acerbity at Berlin in reference to some letters which appeared in a Stockholm paper, signed "C," reflecting very bitterly on Prussian policy. One sentence runs "At this moment Prussia is to be feared by all who do not desire to be converted into slaves, either as direct or indirect subjects of the King of Prussia." In consequence of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* attributing these violent expressions to the King of Sweden, apparently on the somewhat inconclusive ground that they were signed "C," the Swedish Minister in London wrote to contradict the statement, asserting that the only pretext for such an assumption was that His Majesty had once been prevailed on to permit some verses of his to be published with that signature. The correspondent has since replied from Berlin to the effect that military criticisms on the part of the King also appeared under the same signature, and it is pretty clear that the authorities at Berlin are by no means in a good humor about the matter. Much of the rest of the letters is couched in language as offensive as the sentence we have quoted.

Two foreign officials in high positions have recently been made to feel the weight of the law pretty severely. M. VICTOR PLACE, ex-Consul, of France, has been convicted of malversation and condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred dollars. Our correspondent hints that, but for the influence of M. PLACE's brother, the sentence would have been even more severe. The other example made is that of the ex-Minister of Police at Constantinople, who accounted for a deficit of large amount by asserting that he had paid it to the late Grand Vizier, who died a few months ago in seriously embarrassed circumstances. The accused was, however, unable to substantiate his statements by any evidence, and has been condemned to pay double the sum of money stolen, to be imprisoned for five years, and never to be re-employed in the public service. At this rate, the administrative reforms which have for some time been in progress in Turkey would appear to be in earnest.

A Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask through your columns whether the restorations made by Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS for the Central Park Museum are in existence? An evening paper, a few weeks ago, published a brief article expressing a strong suspicion that they had been destroyed by order of the resigning Park Commissioners. Let the facts of the case be made public. I have sought for the works in question, and have found them not. They are too valuable for the Museum to lose, and too interesting to be kept hidden away. Please call on Mr. HAWKINS himself to investigate and speak.

PARK VISITOR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. SANTLEY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. SANTLEY repeated at the Academy of Music, last evening, his personation of *Zampa* in the opera bearing that title. We have only to record of the latest performance of HEROLD's charming work, that it was enjoyed by an audience only slightly inferior in numbers to that of Monday's representation, and that it was free, in respect of the general interpretation, from the blemishes of the first night. All the solos, last night, were capitally done; the finale of act the second was quite effective, and the grand duo in the last scene was as dramatic as could be desired. These merits of Mr. SANTLEY's personation, of which mention has already been made, were enhanced, yesterday, by an increased vivaciousness and warmth in his acting, wherefrom the grand air in the second act, and the duet in the third, derived an especial benefit. Mme. VAN ZANDT's exertions were also more successful, and, to be brief, the rehearsal proceeded with a smoothness only ruffled by imperative demands for repeats. The same programme will be offered the music-loving public of Brooklyn this evening. Local frequenters of the Academy will have, for the present, a final opportunity of applauding Mr. SANTLEY on Saturday night, when he will be heard in "Fra Diavolo."

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The musical world is to be congratulated on having at last heard, in its entirety, the famous Requiem of MOZART, and the Church Music Association could not have made a better use of their resources than that of applying them to its production. It is precisely works of this small but important class, cantatas, masses, psalms, the hearing of which is essential to any real knowledge of music, and which have hitherto been in New-York so unattainable. They cannot be considered as oratorios; they require too much preparation to make it worth while to produce them at concerts; and in churches the weakness of choirs and the exigences of the service lead to their curtailment and mutilation. The Church Music Association, therefore, enables us to fill a great gap in our musical experience. The value of the Requiem is fairly estimated in the following judicious analysis by Dr. PECH:

"The high opinion in which this composition is universally held can only be understood and appreciated by frequent hearing. The mind will not be weakened by the closest familiarity, but—rather fortified by the discovery of beauties which, not being immediately on the surface, reveal themselves only by degrees. MOZART has written, not so much with a view of exciting pleasurable emotions, or eliciting momentary admiration by the production of what are termed 'striking' effects, as with that of producing a work complete as a whole, and symmetrical in all its parts. To his own grace and ingenuity he has added the solemn dignity of HANDEL, and in some parts the healthy vigor of HAYDN. Always strong and elevated in the choruses, expressive and melodious in his airs and concerted pieces, MOZART adds to these a wonderful knowledge of contrapuntal contrivances, as displayed in the admirable clearness of his fugues and imitation passages, which he is enabled to exhibit with the greatest felicity. Added to which he is a master, in his way, of all the resources of orchestral coloring, and employs them not only with invariable freedom, but with consummate judgment; the rich and elaborate instrumentation of many of the choruses in the Requiem being not more remarkable than his delicate scoring of the solo airs and concerted pieces."

Of the Benedictus, the least known number in the Mass, Dr. PECH says truly:

"Every phrase contained in this movement is of the most elevated kind. From first to last it is charming. In each phrase the emotion of the composer seems to have been fully expressed. Each sound appears to have a purpose, and undeniable reasons could be given for its existence. Not a note, nor the position of a note, could be changed without injury to the whole."

We reprint these observations, with which we heartily coincide, the more readily because we feel obliged to say that in his analysis of "Lurline" Dr. PECH has greatly over-rated the importance of WALLACE's work, and such indiscriminating praise, issued by authority of the Church Music Association, is calculated to mislead. We have on a previous occasion expressed our surprise that a weak modern opera should be considered worthy to occupy the time of the Association. As, however, the programme for the next concert is all that the most severe purist could desire we will not cavil, but frankly own that a great deal of "Lurline" is extremely pretty, and the whole rendered enjoyable by the wonderful faculty which WALLACE possessed of setting forth and tricking out his themes with a thousand sparkling accessories, which a warm and exuberant fancy was always ready to suggest. Few of his melodies have the originality and the chasteness which made the lasting popularity of his well-known "Dream;" but nearly all his orchestral work has that variety and inventiveness which render some of his pianoforte pieces, as, for instance, his "Cracovienne," positively unique. He was an Irishman, a Celt, and if he had not sustained greatness he cannot be denied the possession of genius, poetic feeling, and that facility of expression which seems to be inherent in the race.

It is a curious circumstance that the Church Music Association is, in apparent unconsciousness, trying for us a very important experiment, that, namely, whether operatic music can be separated from scenic display. Several years ago the great German writer on counterpoint, Dr. MARX, announced his conviction that the opera was the worst and lowest form in which music could be written, that to unite music and dramatic action was to hamper both, that in short there should be no more opera, Italian or other; and that the operas already written should be sung in concert-rooms as oratorios are. This view has lately been revived by a critic of considerable ability, and it is one with which, for obvious reasons, the stricter religious sects would be likely to agree; indeed, a certain influential American clergyman has advocated the idea in his lectures with great energy. The operas of "Oberon," "Preciosa," and now "Lurline" having been thus treated, and with, undoubtedly, a fair degree of artistic success, there remain, besides, the important fragment, "Lorlie," which we are to hear shortly, many others, ancient and modern, to which we should be thankful to see this experiment applied, merely, however, as an experiment: for the abolition of the Italian opera, with all its charms and all its recollections is a thing to which we have not yet made up our minds.

The performance on Monday night was, on the whole, satisfactory. The chorus went admirably through the Requiem, and some trifling baulks in the opera were of little moment. The tenors, who, all through the rehearsals, were miserably weak, sang with a spirit which made the balance between the male and female voices less unequal.

As a part singer, Mme. JANORSKA is an acquisition to our not too numerous body of resident vocalists. Her knowledge, readiness and power of co-operation, without any attempt to divert attention exclusively to herself, are valuable qualities. As a solo singer, however, the harshness of her voice and the indistinctness of her enunciation render her less acceptable. The contralto, Miss ANTONIA HENNE, possesses a fresh and agreeable voice, and sings extremely well. Her ballad in "Lurline" would have been encored had encores been possible. The voice of Mr. LEGGETT is a light tenor of beautiful quality. We heard it said that it was "not quite enough" for Steinway Hall, but if a voice is slightly wanting in power the remedy is, not that we should lose it from our concert-rooms, but that the orchestra should play a little more softly, and the audience listen a little more attentively. Mr. LEGGETT has not caught quite the tone of the very purest models, and his voice needs practice and fluency lest it should become hard; at the same time he deserves the utmost credit for having resisted the influence of vicious fashions, and for the manly and unaffected style in which he sings. Mr. REMMERTZ appears to greater advantage than he did last year. The delicacy and refinement of his method is remarkable as contrasted with the power and amplitude of his voice, and he needs only greater distinctness of articulation to render his singing thoroughly agreeable.

Mrs. GULAGER appeared to us to have found her true field in English opera; yet we do not share the generally-expressed regret that she could not be transferred to the boards of the Academy. Bad as Steinway Hall is, acoustically the Academy is worse; and it is precisely when Mrs. GULAGER [illegible] her best that her singing is most charming, and that our apprehensions are aroused lest some day we should lose it altogether. In *Lurline*, difficult as the part would be for a singer less completely trained, there is nothing but what the lady can execute with ease; and the pleasure of listening to all those graceful phrases and delicate flights, soaring over chorus and orchestra, and anon gliding downward to a few tender, beautifully-uttered English words, was of no common kind.

The time in which Dr. PECH takes some movements is altogether incomprehensible to us. Poor WALLACE's pretty idea in the church style of his "Ave Maria" was made quite ridiculous by the pace at which it was rushed through, and the same tendency was observable in the Requiem, the awful solemnity of the "Rex tremendæ" being entirely destroyed. To hurry slow movements and drag quick ones, and so reduce everything to the level of a "service," is an unfortunate course to take with the Requiem, which is already sufficiently grave for the taste of a mixed audience. The concert was too long, and the clever, noisy overture to "Struensee" could well have been spared, serving, as it did, to make the Requiem sound dull and old-fashioned. In order to perform this overture, a band at least two-thirds larger than was needed for anything else, was engaged, and succeeded in drowning the voices of the singers and driving the tenor out of his mind by egregious mistakes in the accompaniment of his best song, after the invariable fashion of instrumentalists got together in a hurry.

"Marriage" at the St. James Theatre.

On Monday evening Mr. J. S. MACKAYE made his second essay here as actor and manager, in the production of a drama called "Marriage." This piece is understood to be an adaptation from the French of OCTAVE FEUILLET. It has been promised for some time, and was looked for with interest. We were not, therefore, surprised to find its first representation prove quite attractive. The St. James Theatre was, in fact, quite full on the occasion, and the attention paid to the performance was close and unremitting. It must be confessed that, so far as the play is concerned, this consideration was hardly deserved. "Marriage" is too slight in texture, and too monotonous in tone, to wear very well, or to warrant more than a single hearing. Its three acts are all played in one scene. Five-sixths of the text are delivered by three persons. The incidents are few in number, and there is little either to enliven or startle in the dialogue. Beside this, the purpose is not clear, and ambiguity completes the weakness that other defects begin. A wife, either not loved or languidly loved by her husband, falls in love with somebody else. *Marguerite Brooks*, the wife, and *Carroll Gray*, her illicit adorer, are thrown much together. *Gray* is CRICHTON, BAYARD, and *Sir Charles Coldstream* rolled into one. Hence, in good time, he proposes to *Mrs. Brooks* to run away with him. She assents, but postpones her flight; afterward she declines to go altogether. The talk is so managed as to give *Gray* a share of the credit for this heroic resolve; for the lady wavers at the last critical moment in a way to show she *would* fly with her lover after all if he only pressed her hard enough; but in fact she remains virtuous and dies in the sequel of a broken heart in consequence.

It is this dismal conclusion that chiefly renders the purpose of "Marriage" equivocal. If *Marguerite Brooks*, like *Mrs. Haller*, had abandoned a loving husband, the moral would have been intelligible. But *Marguerite Brooks* does nothing of the kind. She cleaves to an unloving husband, and then, apparently by way of recompense, is made to shuffle off this mortal coil in something like the fashion of another *Marguerite*, the erring *Traviata*. In the latter case, immoral as the play or opera is by many considered, we are distinctly shown that the wages of sin is death; in *Mrs. Brooks'* case, the reward of merit is nothing less. Are we then to understand M. FEUILLET to imply that his heroine would have done better to yield to temptation rather than to struggle against it? Again, there is an obscurity about the fact of *Marguerite's* purity. She does not go off with her lover, but there is a doubt whether her husband's honor remains intact. We have not seen M. FEUILLET's original piece, "Julie," but imagine that in that play there is no doubt at all on this point, and that the business is "glazed" in "Marriage" out of regard to American prejudices. This kind of process has been gone through before in adaptations from the French for our stage, and the effect is generally unsatisfactory. In "Marriage" it is that of a protracted *double entente*, and the hearer is not always quite sure whether he is listening to a hearty plea for the sanctity of the marriage vow, or a covert argument in behalf of "free love." Sometimes one idea predominates and sometimes the other. There is sometimes an apparently genial and wholesome inculcation of the duty of cultivating and cherishing conjugal affection; but there is likewise an occasional suggestion that something else might be better. On the whole *Carroll Gray* impresses one, if not as an advocate of "promiscuity," at least as a disciple of the kind of teachers who are accused of it. He appears to be always balancing on "the dangerous edge of things," and only to be restrained by an obviously distasteful sense of the expedient.

Of Mr. MACKAYE's acting in this hazy composition, much that is good may justly be said. In the first act, considering his limited experience, he is singularly collected and easy. His manner is suave and well-bred, although, perhaps, the least bit too self-conscious, and his intonation is natural and melodious. We should prefer not to hear duty pronounced "dooty," and, while speaking of words, must condemn the repeated use of the name of the Creator, as not only in bad taste but quite needless—but, in general, Mr. MACKAYE's delivery is very agreeable. He is audible when his voice is pitched in the conversational key, or what, remembering the size and acoustics of his theatre, represents that key—a merit usually attained only through long practice and a fine ear. In the more animated passages of the second and third acts, Mr. MACKAYE rises legitimately with the occasion, and, while he certainly does not astonish, he does not offend. On the whole his *Carroll Gray* is a smooth, well-conceived and satisfactory piece of acting. It is not so striking as in certain parts his *Monaldi* is; but it is marred with fewer blemishes, is more harmonious as a completed picture, and less like a series of bold but jerky and imperfectly connected sketches. Miss GRISWOLD's *Marguerite* deserves praise, and a generous measure of it. This young lady has genuine talent, and we are glad to recognize the fact. She was laboring on Monday under a severe cold, for which an apology was made. Her impersonation was nevertheless decidedly clever, and an undeniable advance on the somewhat mawkish *Rosalie*. Some speeches, and especially the long explanatory one to her husband in the third act, Miss GRISWOLD gave admirably; and we have hardly ever seen a novice with action more unfettered and natural. With study and perseverance Miss GRISWOLD may become one of the best juvenile actresses yet seen on the American stage. Another pupil of Mr. MACKAYE's, a Miss VARIAN, showed ability as *Alice*, the young daughter of the heroine. Considerable self-possession, distinct utterance, and a pleasing person are among Miss VARIAN's claims to favor; and these were cordially admitted by the audience. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT supplied a careful and acceptable embodiment of *Walter Brooks*, the husband of *Marguerite*, and an Irish part in livery was [illegible] with laudable ambition, but rather lame effect, by a Mr. BUTLER. This personage is meant to give "brilliancy" to the action—to raise occasional laughs to relieve the sombre didactics of his superiors—but Mr. BUTLER is hardly able, as yet, to carry off with success what requires so much tact and practice, added to native humor. Mrs. KEITH, also a beginner, likewise attempted a "character" part in *Mme. de la Vigne*, and seemed, so far as we could judge, to have a creditable conception of her task. The lady was, however, almost inaudible, and will have to overcome this serious but very common [illegible] fault before her powers can be rightly estimated.

It is not unlikely that "Marriage" will draw for a time, but quite improbable that, in its present shape, it should be permanently successful. The scene is laid in Newport, and the blue waters of the bay are shown through the windows of a nicely-painted interior, which stands, as we have said, for the whole three acts. But the local color of the piece is insufficient to inspire lively interest, and the indefiniteness of its aim, and the lack of incident and diversity in the characters will also militate against its success. Still, as the vehicle for some promising acting, "Marriage" may attain a tolerable share of prosperity; and of this likelihood the numerous and well-pleased, if not altogether unbiased, audience of Monday gave liberal earnest, and two good houses since additional assurance.

ENGLAND.

The Government and Parliament—Prospects of the Session—Social Politics—Mr. Bright and his Movements—The Freedom of Public Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

Parliament will be opened the week after next by the Queen in person, if her health will permit of her doing so. It is also expected that, if the Queen does appear, she will read the speech herself instead of intrusting that duty as she has done ever since the Prince Consort's death to the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty has a singularly clear and finely-toned voice, as sharp and yet as liquid and melodious as a silver bell; and her acknowledgments to the country for the sympathy which was shown for the royal family on the occasion of the Prince of WALES' danger will be especially impressive if they come from her own lips. The main question is whether her Majesty can bear the excitement of speaking in public, and the physicians by no means favor the idea. There is a general impression that the session will be rough and stormy and that the Government will run considerable risk of being upset. For my own part, I am disposed to think just the reverse. I believe it will probably prove to be a very quiet, humdrum session, and that the Government will have a tolerably easy time of it, unless they deliberately and wantonly go out of their way to create embarrassments for themselves. The country is well in trade, is somewhat tired of the political excitement of the last year or two, and is anxious for rest. If GLADSTONE were out of the way, there would be a good chance for a Liberal-Conservative Ministry, something after the fashion of Lord PALMERSTON's; but then GLADSTONE is in the way, and for the present the combination is hopeless. Lord DERBY and Lord GRANVILLE could work together well in such a government, but Lord GRANVILLE stands by GLADSTONE, and even if he were to break with, would not openly oppose his present chief. On the other hand, a Conservative Ministry is out of the question. It might, by an accident, get in, but it would at once be kicked out again. It has no basis in the country. Mr. DISRAELI has intimated that he will, after Easter, make a tour and deliver speeches in Lancashire. He will be the guest of Lord DERBY, and it may be inferred that he will adhere to the lines of policy sketched out by Lord DERBY in his recent speech. He will have no difficulty in exciting the Conservative enthusiasm of Lancashire, and his speeches may perhaps have a reverberative effect throughout the country. In this way he can damage the Government, but that is a very small step toward setting up another Government in its place. DISRAELI can't very well serve under DERBY, and DISRAELI is the last man who could ever lead a steady-going, safe, common-sense Ministry of the Liberal-Conservative type. It is becoming more and more apparent that from the violent Radicals the Government has nothing to fear if it is not misled into moving in their direction. The Nonconformists, who have this week been making a great howl at Manchester about their grievances, have done themselves no good. They have only displayed their political impotence and unreasonableness, and have strengthened instead of weakening the Government, by showing how impossible it is to come to terms with them.

SOCIAL POLITICS.

I think I said something once before as to what may be called the social aspect of politics in this country, or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, the political aspects of the social struggle. If it were only a question of how the nation should be governed, there would hardly ever be serious differences of opinion, inasmuch as moderate Liberals and moderate Conservatives, who compose the bulk of the people, think very much alike, and the extreme men on either side count for very little. The same remark applies to theological questions. There is very little difference in the doctrine, and not a great deal in the service of most Church of England and most dissenting congregations. The Dissenters are now much more a political organization than a theological system, and the reason why a great many people are Dissenters is pretty much the same as that which influenced the Miltonic hero. They prefer to reign in one place rather than serve in another. If they joined the Church of England they would be lost in the crowd. At the best, they could only hope to be church-wardens, and church-wardens, besides being limited in number, cut a very poor figure by the side of the clergymen. They are little better than unpaid beadles, without uniform or cocked hats. In the Dissenting bodies, a rich industrialist or shopkeeper has seldom much difficulty in getting himself elected an elder or deacon, and in that capacity he can sit on the poor minister to his heart's content. There is a current saying—rather cynical, but, as far as my observation goes, very true—that when Dissenters set up a carriage, in the course of three generations it is sure to carry them to church instead of chapel. This is only another way of saying that when people rise to have a position of their own in the social scale, they gravitate toward the ancient and aristocratic communion, while people who are struggling to be somebodies find it easier to establish a platform for themselves in the more democratic congregations of Dissenters. For similar reasons, people are drawn toward Conservatism or Radicalism. A generation ago the cotton-spinners and cloth-weavers of Lancashire and Yorkshire were violent Radicals. That was their only chance of acquiring a prominent position in public life. The gentry looked down upon and distrusted them, and caste was then a great wall between commerce and gentility. But the sons of the gods have since married with the daughters of men. Rich cotton people find no difficulty in getting lords' daughters for wives, and lords' sons are not above taking shoddy to their bosoms in the shape of rich and pretty young women whose grandfathers may have been weavers or peddlers. So now Lancashire and Yorkshire are beginning to be decidedly Conservative. The old aristocratic Whiggism is dying out, but a new Whiggism has sprung from the social miscegenation between commerce and the land. You will understand then the bitterness of the feeling which has been excited among the leaders of the Nonconformists by the refusal of the Government to accede to their demands when the Education act was before Parliament. It is not so much that they did not get what they wanted, as that they were openly refused it and dared to do their worst that irritates them. They are exasperated by a series of political defeats, and feel that they must do something to revenge themselves and to put heart into their followers. The wound smarts the more because it was inflicted by one of themselves. The management of the Education question was left to Mr. FORSTER, the Vice-President of the Privy Council, a Bradford wool manufacturer, and a member of an old Quaker family. They took it for granted that he would, of course, be on their side, and when they found that he was not for them, but against them, and that he set the general opinion of the country against the views of a violent extreme minority, they were beside themselves with rage and passion. They have declared that they will never forgive him, and that, unless the Government apologises and satisfies their desires, they will join its enemies in the endeavor to explode it. A good deal of curiosity is felt as to what Mr. BRIGHT's views are on this question. He was taken ill just on the eve of the bill being brought forward, and it is not known how far he knew or approved of its provisions.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

There is still some doubt whether Mr. BRIGHT will appear in the House of Commons next session, or whether, if he does, he will do more than just show himself occasionally, and advise his followers in private. His friends, who have not seen him lately, are warned to hold themselves prepared for a considerable change in his looks. About three years ago his hair became suddenly white—as white almost as snow, and his features now are pinched and careworn. There is a haggard look about the eyes and face which is very painful, and which bespeaks the mental suffering through which he has passed during this second great trial. He has declined several invitations to take part in public meetings at Birmingham, but has composed a long letter to his constituents, which is to be read when his colleagues in the representation of the borough deliver their annual addresses. He still speaks as if he expected to be present when the House of Commons meets, and to take an active part in the proceedings, but his medical advisers are anxious that he should resume his political labors very gradually. He will probably attend only occasionally at the beginning of the session, take a run to Scotland about the time of the Easter holidays, and then return for one or two important speeches during the latter part of the session. He has just written a very distinct and emphatic letter to the O'DONOGHUE, declaring that he does not and never has countenanced the Home Rule movement in any way, and that he regards it simply as a proposal for the disruption of the Empire. There is a report that when the bill for conferring votes at Parliamentary elections is brought forward, BRIGHT will come out very strongly in its favor. The bill is in his brother's hands, and last year drew forth an equivocal but encouraging speech from GLADSTONE.

THE FREEDOM OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The freedom of public meetings has been seriously compromised by some recent disturbances. Sir CHARLES DILKE's meetings in connection with his Republican propaganda were violently disturbed, and in some cases broken up with showers of stones and other missiles. At Bolton several people were injured and one man killed in this way. Mr. ODGER, another Republican agitator, has also been dealt with in a similar manner, and on one occasion was very roughly handled and obliged to take refuge in a very unsavory retreat. On the other hand, Sir C. DILKE's own supporters have similarly disturbed public meetings in Chelsea—the borough he represents—which were called to disavow his Democratic sentiments and to rebuke his alleged attacks on the Queen. Dr. DALRYMPLE, one of the members for Bristol, who is identified with a bill for locking up confirmed drunkards as madmen, was hooted down when he recently attempted to narrate the observations on the treatment of dipsomaniacs which he had made during a tour in the United States. This week a meeting at Exeter, in favor of the Permissive bill, which is the Maine Liquor law under a thin disguise, was invaded by a crowd of drunken roughs, who had been plied with liquor by the publicans, and who created such an uproar that the voices of the speakers were quite drowned. Bishop TEMPLE, who presided, and whose personal character, if not his profession, should have saved him from such treatment, was pelted with bags of flour, one of which burst on his head, bespattering him and other gentlemen on the platform. Sir C. DILKE's friends and admirers are anxious to get up a demonstration in his honor in London, but they have as yet been unable to procure a hall in which to hold it. The proprietors of the various public halls to whom application has been made, have refused to allow them to be used for such a purpose, partly in reprobation of the object, but chiefly from fear of the damage to the furniture and fittings which is likely to ensue. The Dilkites have therefore determined to hold this meeting in the open air. Trafalgar-square has been chosen as the scene of the demonstration, and as it will take place at night, the area will be illuminated with lime light. It is unfortunate that so good a pretext for these open-air assemblies in the central parts of the metropolis should have been furnished. Hitherto it has been said that there was no justification for annoying the public by holding meetings in the streets when they could be more conveniently and suitably held in a public hall. As the demonstrationists cannot get a hall they are driven to take to the streets. I should not, however, be very much surprised to hear that Sir C. DILKE's friends were not particularly anxious to get a hall, and that they are very well satisfied with the result of their applications. It is impossible not to observe that a dangerous spirit of intolerance and violence prevails among various classes of the population, and it is necessary that some effort should be made to control or subdue it. It will never do that the right of public meeting and free speech should be suppressed in this disgraceful manner. It is obvious that questions upon which strong difference of opinion prevails cannot be properly debated at a mixed gathering of all sorts of people who have been brought together promiscuously and from various motives; and those who call a meeting for such a purpose must not be surprised if they find themselves rudely treated by their opponents. On the other hand, the right of people who agree on a particular question to hold a meeting to express and record that agreement must be scrupulously protected. Nobody is bound to attend the meeting unless he chooses, and those who go must submit to the conditions under which the meeting has been called.

F. H. J.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Local Option Bill Killed—A Free Railroad Law—Investigating the Treasurer's Accounts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The House was, today, the scene of the most exciting contest of the present session. The Camden City Local Option bill having been set down as the special order, the galleries and lobbies were at an early hour crowded with an eager and expectant audience, while even the floor of the House was invaded by lobbyists and others interested in the fate of the bill. The number of ladies present was greater than on any previous occasion. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. BOURQUIN, CARSE, PARKER and TORREY, and against it by Messrs. RYDER, PATTERSON and HEMMINGWAY. The vote being taken, resulted—25 yeas and 32 nays, 31 affirmatives being required, so that the bill was lost. The announcement of the vote was greeted with applause from the floors and galleries, but was speedily suppressed. But one Democrat voted in favor of the bill.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

A bill to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad companies, introduced in the House today, provides that any number of persons, not less than ten, may organize for the construction of any railroad—which, however, shall have a capital equal to ten thousand dollars for every mile to be operated of a four-feet eight-inches gauge, or six thousand dollars for every narrow gauge. Five citizens of the State must be directors of every such company. There shall be three railroad commissioners elected at the next annual election, to hold office for two years, who shall be paid for every day of actual service, and who must approve every application for the organization of a company to build and operate a road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate today ordered to a third reading the bill allowing every master to pilot his own vessel, regarded by many as tending to the overthrown of the whole system of pilotage in New-Jersey waters. The Senate passed the bill allowing the Mayors of cities to solemnize marriages; also, the bill to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of fertilizers; also, the supplement to the new Lunatic Asylum, making a further appropriation toward its completion; also, the act authorizing a bridge over the Shrewsbury River at the Neversink Highlands.

The House today instructed the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts to inquire into the subject of the payments made to the State Treasurer for furnishing the laws of last session to the newspapers of the State. A meeting of the Riparian Commissioners was held here today to consider the question of the right of the Central Railroad Company to occupy the riparian lands at Communipaw. The Commissioners demand that the Company shall pay the State for said lands, estimating their value at from $700,000 to $1,250,000. The Special Committee on the Printing bill, appointed in the House today, consists of Messrs. Parker, Rogers, Carse, Silverthorn and Hopper.

The Morris Murder.

The trial of WILLIAM GRINDER for the murder of ROBERT D. FOSTER came to a conclusion in the Morris County Court yesterday. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. MILES, abandoned the attempt to convict of murder in the first degree, and made his argument in favor of a verdict against the prisoner of murder in the second degree. Mr. H. C. PITNEY summed up for the defendant, and contended the pistol was discharged by accident while FOSTER and GRINDER were struggling, and that the weapon being pointed toward the ground, the ball glanced from a stone, wounding FOSTER. Judge DALRYMPLE charged the jury that they should give full weight to GRINDER's testimony, and if they believed it, they should render a verdict of acquittal. The jury retired at 4½ o'clock, but had not returned up to a late hour last night.

THE COST OF LIVING.

[illegible]

LETTER TWO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The causes of dear living in New-York may be roughly divided into three classes, (subject however to some overlap,) first, those common to New-York and other large cities throughout the world; secondly, those common to it and to other parts of this country; thirdly, those peculiar to it.

As an instance of the first class, take rent. It is very high in New-York, but it is high in every prosperous and progressing city. Many years ago I remember that in Florence, where almost everything else was ridiculously cheap, rent stood at comparatively a high figure. Since Washington has tried (even though not always after the wisest fashion) to become a live place, its rents have gone up, and are now higher (I mean dwelling-house rents) than in New-York twenty-five years ago. Wherever people congregate land will be dear; this is a constant factor in our sum everywhere. It may be increased indirectly by various tariffs, ring-stealings, and other causes; it may be affected directly by the style of architecture. We must not, however, expect too much from the continental style of building in apartments or "flats," for this reason: Take any continental city—Paris, for instance—land is dear, but building materials are not, and labor is positively cheap. Here every element of rent is dear—land, labor, material and taxes. A recent writer in an illustrated periodical, proposes ten story houses, with gardens on the roofs and upper balconies. Unless our present habit of building was infinitely improved, both as regards solidity of workmanship and arrangements of pipes, flues, and gas-burners, such edifices would be wholesale man-traps, and most frightful accidents would be the inevitable result of them. The very elevators might easily become sources of danger.

As an illustration of causes of the second class, take our tariff. It is a gross swindle and a sheer waste combined. I need not expatiate on it, as I am not writing a free-trade article, and any of your readers who have doubts on the subject may find the matter discussed elsewhere.

To illustrate the third class take the Ring robberies. On these also it would be superfluous to dwell. I will only make this one remark, that they fall hardest on persons in moderate circumstances. The very rich man can stand a good deal of fleecing, or he may compromise with the enemy; the *proletaire*, being wanted to help carry out the Irish-Democratic schemes of robbery and murder, has his share of the spoil doled out to him. The middle classes suffer most directly and indirectly. Whether this chronic robbery is irremedial, whether universal suffrage in cities is or is not a total failure—this most important question the final issue of the present reform movement will, to all appearances, determine.

The threefold division which has been made at the outset should always be kept in mind, as it has an important bearing on the possibility of correction. Thus, in examining an expense-breeder (if I may be allowed the term) of the second class, we frequently run our heads against a national habit; and here again it may be necessary to subdivide, and look if the habit grew out of caprice or accident, or if it is deeply founded in what we may call a physical necessity, such as the badness of our domestic service.

Take, for instance, those "modern improvements" gas and Croton. Whether, after adjusting the balance of pro and con, these contrivances deserve the name of improvements is to my mind very questionable; but there can be no doubt that they are appreciable sources of expense, and very annoying ones, because so indefinite. No man can tell when or where or how often his water-pipes will burst. It is very much a question of weather. No man can tell when the plumber, once in the house, will leave it "for good." This valuable member of society makes two holes in mending one, charges you with a pound of solder every time he uses an ounce, (by virtue of his articles of association,) and spreads rack, ruin and vexation about him generally. As to the gas, can anything be added to your New-York experience? Yes; this, and may it console you if, as the proverb says, misery loves company. The gas in several other cities is worse and dearer. Dearer it would have to be were honesty the rule everywhere. In a town like Washington or Charleston the companies must lay a much greater length of pipe to supply the same number of houses as in New-York, because the houses are scattered. If I were building a city house to-morrow, I should be tempted to banish gas and water-pipes from all the floors except the basement. We do without them very well in the country. The chief difficulty here, as in many other things, is the scarcity of labor. Carrying water up stairs, filling lamps, arranging candlesticks, all require extra work. We do anything to dispense with hired labor; the saddest exhibition of this tendency is the general poisoning of ourselves with anthracite. Anthracite coal is very little cheaper to buy than bituminous, (with a christian tariff it would not be at all cheaper,) but a fire of it will keep in for a day—or if necessary a week, while the other fuel must be frequently looked after.

And this brings me to what may be called the moral and physical distinctions of the subject, and the moral side of it, which, being in some sense the most important, and involving many complications and popular confusions, I shall reserve for my third and last letter.

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

Cheap Living.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen several articles in your paper about cheap living, I would like to write to you a few words about it. I am a young man, and my salary is $525 per year, and live just as well as any man that has $6,000 to $7,000 per year, as the following will show:

For board per year	$250
For clothing and shoes	100
For car-fare and newspaper	25
For sundries	50
For traveling during vacation	25
Total	$450

By sundries I mean small articles, such as paper-collars, neckties, blacking, &c., and I think that I will remain a single (bachelor) man for my whole lifetime, and there is no need of eating such thing as scrapple, and by my expenses you will see that I put annually $75 in the bank. A READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

The Annual Visit of St. Valentine.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's Day, whereon beaux send anonymous love missives to their sweethearts, and are prone to receive similar epistles themselves. Formerly, this day was a rich mine to the letter-carrier who delivered the aromatic correspondence, and realized several extra dollars as the reward for extra work done. This year, however, the reward was very unsatisfactory to the peripatetic employes of the Post-office. The number of valentines which they were required to deliver was so small—compared with that of former years—that, to use the language of a carrier, "it hardly paid for the extra trouble." It was estimated that about 45,000 of the missives were received at the Post-office on yesterday and Tuesday, for City delivery. According to statements made by valentine dealers, however, several millions of their epistolary wares were sold during the past week, which fact certainly shows that the rising generation, and the generation that has fully risen, have not yet quite determined to give the cold shoulder to St. Valentine.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions—A Motion to Debar a Counselor from Future Practice.

Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, sentenced JOHN MILLER and JOHN HOLLAND, who were convicted of grand larceny, each to one year's imprisonment. CHARLES HAMBLE, for grand larceny, on account of his notorious bad character, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

During the trial of JACOB MILLER, a German, Mr. NOLAN, one of the counsel in the case, made a motion that Mr. A. H. HUMMEL be debarred from practicing hereafter. He alleged that HUMMEL had gone to his client, MILLER, and represented that he had authority from him to attend to his client's defense. The counsel denied that he had ever given Mr. HUMMEL any such authority, and said that when the Court was prepared to receive the proof of his allegations that he would be ready to submit it. Assistant District-Attorney BELLOWS said that the proper place to make a motion to debar was in the Supreme Court. Judge BEDFORD dismissed the motion.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Connecticut are blustering; the Republicans are well organized and active.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, did not authorize the signing of his name to the call for the late Convention at Cincinnati to promote a Christian amendment to the National Constitution.

Chief-Justice CHASE is credited with having dismissed all thought of being a candidate for President this year, and with favoring the nomination of Mr. TRUMBULL.

The prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana are now said to be Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, Hon. RICHARD THOMPSON, and Gens. HARRISON, VEACH, BROWN, and KIMBALL.

It is declared that Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, is not at all pleased with the praises now showered upon him by the men whom he fought during the war, and that he repudiates any connection with the passive movement.

The Republican canvass of the First Senatorial District of New-Hampshire shows a Republican majority of 300 votes. The district includes Portsmouth and Exeter, and last year gave a majority of [illegible] against the Republican candidate.

Republican Conventions in Decatur and Wayne Counties, Indiana, which were held on the 10th inst., to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, adopted resolutions favoring the renomination of GRANT and COLFAX by the National Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* telegraphs that he can say on good authority that not even to revive what good there is left in Democracy, would Senator SUMNER lend his name to carry the election for a party to which he has had so life-long antipathy.

Democratic papers of Connecticut which, a week ago, announced that Mr. WILLIAM G. MITCHELL, of Milford, had been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, now say that Mr. F. S. BROWN, of Hartford, has been elected to the position. No explanation is given.

At a political meeting in Portsmouth, N. H., a few nights ago, Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, predicted the election of the Republican candidate for Governor by the people of New-Hampshire, and a large Republican majority in the Legislature.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*, now a Conservative Democratic paper, expresses a wish to see Judge JAMES L. ORR once more Governor of the Palmetto State, and says that he is about the only man of the Republican Party whom the white people of the State could see made Governor without apprehension and regret.

The Republican County Conventions in Missouri, to elect delegates to the regular State Convention, on the 22d inst., are represented to be marked by the most complete harmony and good-will, indicative of an earnest purpose to make a united and successful fight against the Democrats, whether they call themselves Liberal Republicans or passivists. Some of the conventions have declared in favor of the renomination of President GRANT.

The Mobile *Register* once more proclaims that the Democratic Party is not dead, and hints at its idea of the real character of that party when it says: "When you tell us you must keep your Southern 'rebels' out of the national Democratic Convention, because the odor of your treason will damage the prospects of the cause, we answer, *our friends* from Maine to California do not think so, and scorn to imitate the cowardly Jacobin example of disfranchisement, excommunication and protracted disunion."

The Bridgeport *Standard* is wondering who will furnish the Connecticut Democrats their funds this year. Their candidate for Governor refuses to give money to secure his election; while TWEED, the *Standard* thinks, "will not probably respond very largely, and WOODWARD can hardly be expected to contribute liberally now that he is fenced out of his old thieving pasture, especially if they renominate him for the Senate, when he will have occasion to use all his spare change in his own district."

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, of Delaware, who was appointed a member of the National Democratic Committee by the New-York Convention of 1868, has written another of his peculiar letters, in which he savagely attacks a Democratic editor of the State for denying that he was regularly appointed, and says: "Our old Democratic Party is dead, and if you wish to shake its dry bones, I am ready either on the stump or in the newspapers. I have a very vivid recollection of scores of political scoundrels who professed to be great Democrats, but were only such from teeth outwards."

Ex-Gov. HENRY S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, has been writing another letter, devoting it to a lamentation over the evil ways into which the Democratic Party has fallen. That party, he says, "fearfully enfeebled of late by the revelation of deep-seated corruption in its own vitals, is yet struggling, with something of its ancient energy and valor, to recover its former position in the public esteem, but certainly without the least possibility of being able to do so in time to take a very controlling part in the coming Presidential election." He favors the nomination of Mr. TRUMBULL or Judge DAVIS by the opposition.

The Staten Island Election.

The following is the result of Tuesday's election in Staten Island, the Reform ticket having been in all cases elected:

SUPERVISORS ELECT.

A. C. Bradley, Middletown; J. D. Vermeule, Castleton; J. B. Hillyer, Northfield; A. J. Wood, Westfield; G. J. Greenfield, Southfield.

OTHER CANDIDATES ELECTED.

Middletown—Town Clerk, C. T. Voss; Justice, W. H. Allen; Assessor, Wm. Lockman; Collector, J. D. Dix.

Castleton—Town Clerk, G. T. McCarthy; Justice, R. A. Chilton; Assessor, M. Coppinger; Collector, C. W. Kennedy.

Northfield—Town Clerk, A. K. La Forge; Justice, Theo. Saddler; Collector, A. Christopher.

Westfield—Town Clerk, A. J. Laforge; Justice, E. B. Hollis; Assessor, J. C. Dissosway; Collector, H. H. Seguine.

Southfield—Town Clerk, J. E. Keenan; Justice, W. S. Hornfager; Assessor, R. Y. Williams; Collector, H. G. Clawson.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 19 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE WATCHES,
WATCH-CHAINS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
REAL BRONZE INK-STANDS AND
CARD RECEIVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE OPERA-GLASSES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
A LARGE, CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of HILL's Instantaneous Hair Dye.—*Advertisement.*

Use DOOLEY's Yeast Powder if you relish light, sweet, and wholesome biscuits, rolls, pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it.—*Advertisement.*

Save Fifteen Dollars. Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $10 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. [illegible] instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" is not a Patent Medicine, being daily prescribed by Physicians of the most eminent standing. See their testimonials in our circulars. Ask your druggist for one.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. [illegible]

"Neuril" is not a Patent Medicine, being daily prescribed by physicians of the most eminent standing. See their testimonials in our circulars. Ask your druggist for one.

The Coal and Iron Record.—For all interested in coal and iron, valuable market reports, and general information. All newsdealers have it. WESTERN & CO., Publishers, New-York.

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, beautiful in style, excellent in quality, moderate in prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $45 each, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 490 Broadway. This is the only floor-covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

[illegible] Cough or Cold [illegible] the slightest irritation of the Chest [illegible] of breathing or irritation of Chest, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions, all scaly diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, moth-patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose and face. Call or send for circular.

MARRIED.

KENDRICK—PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Wm. H. McVickar, EDWARD H. KENDRICK, Jr., Esq., to AUGUSTA MARY, daughter of Lewis W. Phillips, Esq., of Harlem.

TODD—LUDLAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, THEODORE W. TODD to EMMA, daughter of David Ludlam, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—At his residence, [illegible], Bergen County, N. J., Feb. 13, JOHN I. BERRY, aged 85 years and 4 months.

Funeral, Friday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

BROWN.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, ANN, wife of Gamaliel Brown, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 154 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains to be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment the following morning.

Ohio and California papers please copy.

BIBBY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Friday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HALL.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, at [illegible], N. Y., ARETHUSA GOODSPEED, wife of De Witt C. Hall.

JONES.—On Monday, Feb. 12, MARTHA ANNA JONES, second daughter of the late Robert Jones.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, the house of her brother, F. M. Jones, No. 43 West 24th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., CYRUS KNAPP, of the firm of C. & W. Knapp, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Friday at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12½ P. M.

KNOX.—On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., after a brief illness, FRANCIS LIVINGSTON, son of John M. and Maria L. Knox, in his 13th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 30 Great Jones-st., on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, L., the wife of Jeremiah Lott, and daughter of Edwin L. Garvin, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, Edwin L. Garvin, in Flatbush, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NORTH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, WILLIAM PARKER, son of Dr. N. L. and Susanne North, in the 11th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 19 4th-st., Brooklyn E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—At Sharon, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, FREDERICK, infant son of Charles and Louise T. Norris.

PATTERSON.—At Pound Ridge, Westchester County, Feb. 13, JOSEPH PATTERSON, civil engineer, aged 63.

Funeral at Pound Ridge, this Thursday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PULLMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, JOHN FREDERICK, infant son of John and E. A. Pullman, aged 5 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 262 East 57th-st., Thursday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

RICHMOND.—In Brooklyn, the 14th inst., CATHARINE F., widow of the late Nathaniel Richmond, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Hopkins, No. 285 Van Buren-st., Friday, at 11 o'clock. Remains will be interred at Newport, R. I.

SMACK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, ELIZA SMACK, daughter of the late Christian Smack.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Brewer, No. 237 West 25th-st., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK WOOD-UNITING COMPANY, held at No. 120 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, the following Directors were elected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

NATH. CHENEY,	FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
HENRY J. DAVISON,	GEORGE B. POST,
LEWIS EDWARDS,	JAMES RENWICK,
RICHARD M. HUNT,	JOHN A. THOMPSON,
EDW. H. KENDALL,	CALVERT VAUX,
FRED. C. MERRY,	THEODORE WESTON,
FRED'K C. WITHERS.	

The following officers were appointed:
GEO. B. POST, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Vice-President.
LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.
RICHARD M. HUNT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

The New-York Wood-Uniting Company hereby certify and report:

That their capital stock is $[illegible], in 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. All stock issued is property. And that the amount of existing debts is $1,[illegible].

LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.
GEO. B. POST, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, V. P.
FRED'K C. WITHERS.
RICHARD M. HUNT.
LEWIS EDWARDS.
FRED'K C. MERRY.
EDWARD H. KENDALL.

City and County of New-York, ss.: George B. Post, President, being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing certificate and report are true.

GEORGE B. POST.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1872.
(Seal.) THOMAS [illegible], Notary Public, New-York City and County.

DR. JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND has been taken in thousands of cases of chronic disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and invariably with the most gratifying results. Testimonials of cures from leading [illegible] received. We give one below:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.

Dr. [illegible]:

DEAR SIR: About a month ago, on your recommendation, I commenced taking your Hydrastin Compound. For fourteen years past I have suffered with kidney disease, accompanied with weakness and pain in the region of the kidneys. By the use of your remedy every symptom of disease has disappeared, and I consider myself so much benefited that it affords me much pleasure to testify to the value of your remedy. Yours, gratefully,

W. H. COWDREY,
Lenox Crystal Glass Co., No. 57 Chambers-st.
Residence, No. 67 Bond-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.
Call for circulars at E. KEITH & CO.'S, No. 41 Liberty-st.
For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WHOLESALE prices; Gold Watches, wholesale prices; Coral sets, $15, $20, and $25; Gold Chains, wholesale prices; Gold Thimbles, $5, $6, and $7; Watches and Jewelry repaired; Diamonds, Pearls, and Silverware bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba, drawn Feb. 24; whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 196 Broadway.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN.—Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ELK'S GALOP," BY WELLMANN, with beautiful lithograph title, 50c.; also "Mignon Waltz," 40c.; "Mignon," by Kettérer, 60c.; "Qui Vive," March, 50c.; "Birds Regiment Quickstep," 75c., and J. R. Thomas' great Song, "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," 30c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, 21st Assembly District, held at their head-quarters, on the 13th inst., the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by [illegible] Crawford, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Under the existing charter of the City of New-York, great injustice has been done to citizens of all classes, and great frauds have been perpetrated whereby the faith and financial credit of our City have been deeply impaired, and the City Treasury robbed of millions of dollars, and

Whereas, The people did at the election in November last rise in their might, and determine that they would no longer suffer the Municipality to be thus mismanaged and outraged by a few individuals who have heretofore controlled the funds of our City [illegible]

Whereas, We consider that a new charter is now needed, and urgently demanded by all our citizens [illegible]; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City of New-York, do hereby express our earnest appeal to the Legislature of the State of New-York, now assembled at Albany, to repeal the present charter of this City, and to enact without delay a charter that will secure to our citizens a fair representation, and an honest administration in the Government of the City of New-York [illegible]

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Legislature the passage of the charter submitted by the Committee of Seventy [illegible]

WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.
[illegible], Secretary pro tem.

THE [illegible] REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Regular meeting of the above Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Av. [illegible] JACOB H. PATTERSON, Jr., Pres't.
WILLIAM [illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 14:

At an Executors' sale by order of the executors of WASHINGTON WHEELWRIGHT, deceased, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold the premises known as No. 266 West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, embracing a three-story high-stoop brick house with lot 21.10 by 98.9, for $18,750. Also, for same estate, the premises No. 347 West Twenty-seventh-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, comprising a three-story low-stoop brick house, with lot 21.3 by 98.9, for $11,750. Purchaser of the first-named property, J. H. RHODES, and of the second, THOMAS STOKES. The same firm also offered at auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 218 West Twenty-fourth-street, near the first house sold, but no adequate bids being received no sale was effected.

Mr. KENNELLY at public auction, disposed of the four-story brick warehouse and lot known as No. 82 Water-street, between Old-slip and Wall-st., for $22,250; purchaser, ANDREW CLARK. The same auctioneer also offered for sale two three-story and basement frame houses and lots located on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, but without results, as the bids made did not warrant a transfer of title.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of DAVID D. TERRY, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, the latter 25x103.3, located on the north side of East Eleventh-street, between Avenues A and B, and known as No. 611, for $12,000; purchaser, BERNARD REILLY. The legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-[illegible]-street, near First-avenue, announced for yesterday, was adjourned by Mr. McGUIRE until [illegible].

The last sale of the day was effected by JAMES M. MILLER, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, sold to JOHN J. PAINTER the two-story and attic brick-front house and lot—latter 18 by 100—No. 37 Forsyth-street, between Canal and Hester streets, for $9,025. In reference to the sale of Brooklyn real estate conducted yesterday by JOHNSON & MILLER, a report will be made to-morrow.

At private sale, A. C. LOOMIS & CO., No. 1,264 Broadway, report having recently disposed of the premises known as No. 66 Seventh-avenue, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, embracing a three-story brick house, with lot 22.7 by 100, for $12,000. The exact figures of the sum total realized at the sale of the Devlin estate held on Tuesday are $365,125.

For to-day, at the Exchange, all the auctions announced to occur are of interest, but particular attention is called to the proposed sales of property belonging to the Hendricks' estate, which will be conducted by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. The schedule of sale embraces some sixty-three lots and gores of land, respectively located on Tenth-avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and the entire lot will be offered on very reasonable terms, thus furnishing superior opportunities for investment. Other property will also be offered by other auctioneers as follows: By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., building and lot No. 399 Washington, near Laight-street; four lots on the south-east corner of Laight and Washington streets; two lots on Vestry, near West-street; house and lot No. 116 West Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue; one lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 145 West Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue; five building-lots on One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and one building-lot on Third-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street. By ALLEN & BROWN, property on Varick-place, between Bleecker and Houston streets, a house and lot on Spring-street, known as No. 209, and a house and lot on Fifty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue; and, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at three several Supreme Court sales, property respectively located on Elm, near Broome-street, on East Forty-second-street, near Second-avenue, and on Fifty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Brooklyn property will, in addition, be offered by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., and by S. DUNGEE.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Aside from real estate, at an extensive stock sale conducted at the Exchange yesterday, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted: 300 shares Greenwich Bank, par value $25 each, sold at from 229 to 230 per cent.; 100 shares Erie Railroad Company, preferred stock, par $100 each, sold at 65 per cent.; 20 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, at 142; 10 New-York County Bank, $100 each, at 226; $12,000 New-York Central Railroad Company 6 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds, due 1883, interest May and November, at 95; $2,000 Harlem Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1873, interest May and November, at 103½; $10,640 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, at 112; 100 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, at 151; $6,000 Manhattan Gas-light Company 7 per cent. certificates, accrued interest from 1st December last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, at 99¾; $2,000 United States Currency Sixes, Pacific's, at 114¾; $2,600 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip Stock, at 112; $18,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1885, interest May and November, $1,000 each, at 105¾; 100 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, at 169; $10,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company 7 per Cent. Registered Bonds, due 1890, interest January and July, $5,000 each, at 97½; 20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each, at 155½; 20 shares Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at par; 20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, new stock, $25 each, at 80; 10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 146; 20 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each, at 180; 300 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, preferred stock, $100 each, at 74; 24 shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each, at 230; 7 shares Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company First Preferred Stock, $100 each, at 61; 14 shares Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company Second Preferred Stock, $100 each, at 36, and 70 shares Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company Common Stock, par $100 each, sold at 21½ per cent.

The following securities were sold in lots, and brought the sums stated as in each instance annexed: 100 shares Gaylord Lead Company, sold for $5 the lot; 40 shares South Brooklyn and Bergen-street Railroad Company, par $100 each, sold for $10; 1,000 shares Mountain King Silver Mining Company, par $10 each, sold for $1; 250 shares Doylston Lead Company, sold for $5; 200 shares Knickerbocker Petroleum Company, $10 each, $5 for lot; 100 shares Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, $100 each, $31 for lot; 100 shares New-York and Silver Peak Mining Company, $100 each, $5; 4 shares Hudson-avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, $5; $4,000 Hudson-avenue Railroad Company bonds, $500 each, sold for $520, and 1,000 shares Stella Petroleum Company, $5 each, sold for $11 the lot.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 266 West 24th st., n. s., 78.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 21.10x98.9 ... $18,750
3-story low-stoop brick h. and l., No. 347 West 27th-st., n. s., 201.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 21.3x98.9 ... 11,750

By Wm. Kennelly.

4-story brick warehouse and lot, No. 82 Water-st., w. s., between Old Slip and Wall-st., lot 25.3x84.2x25x81.3 ... $22,250

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, No. 611 East 11th-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of Av-enue B, lot 25x103.3 ... 12,000

By James M. Miller.

2-story and attic brick front-house and lot, No. 37 Forsyth-st., w. s., between Canal and Hester sts., lot 18x100 ... 9,025

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling houses, desirably situated, from $5,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—[illegible] near 5th-av.—A first-class four-story high-stoop modern, well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 23 by 62, lot 100 feet; inclosed piazza in rear; [illegible], billiard-table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, FULL SIZE, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, on [illegible], near 5th-av., which will be sold at a bargain upon application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

$31,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, [illegible] 5th and 6th avs., about 21x[illegible]; all improvements; easy terms. HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—A very superior furnished house to sell or lease for a term of years; this property is in the very best of order in every respect. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST. FOR SALE, with possession May 1; four stories, brown stone; [illegible]; will be sold for $32,000, to close an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West [illegible], near 5th-av. Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. CROSBY, No. 148 West [illegible].

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICULARS of 5,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, comprising City lots, &c., &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WATER FRONTAGE AND ABOUT [illegible] for sale on the Harlem River, between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

A GOOD HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av., for sale; high-stoop, four-story brick; high stoop. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

CANAL-ST.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, No. [illegible] Canal-st., near Broadway. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 1 Union-square.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.
Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Amity-st., n. Greene.	Howard-st., n. Broadway.
Beekman-st., n. Cliff.	John-st., n. Gold.
Bond-st., n. Broadway.	Laurens-st., n. Prince.
Bond-st., n. Broadway.	Laurens-st., n. Canal.
Bowery, n. Spring-st.	Liberty-st., n. Church.
Broadway, n. Wall-st.	Maiden-lane, n. Nassau.
Broadway, n. Broome-st.	Park-row, n. Ann-st.
Broadway, n. Bond-st.	Pearl-st., n. Peck-slip.
Canal-st., n. Broadway.	Prince-st., n. Mulberry.
Chatham-st., n. Pearl.	Prince-st., n. Broadway.
Church-st., n. Duane.	Prince-st., n. Laurens.
Crosby-st., n. Prince.	Reade-st., n. Hudson.
Crosby-st., n. Spring.	6th-av., n. 17th-st.
Duane-st., n. Broadway.	6th-av., n. 18th-st.
Duane-st., n. Broadway.	Sullivan-st., n. Prince.
Elizabeth-st., n. Spring.	3d-av., n. 24th-st.
5th-av., n. 19th-st.	3d-av., n. 27th-st.
Franklin-st., n. Church.	3d-av., n. 32d-st.
Fulton-st., n. Broadway.	Thompson-st., n. Bleecker.
Fulton-st., n. Broadway.	Walker-st., n. Church.
Grand-st., n. Greene.	Walker-st., n. Broadway.
Greene-st., n. Broome.	Waverley-place, n. B'way.
Greene-st., n. Spring.	West 34th-st., n. 5th-av.
Greene-st., n. Spring.	White-st., n. Broadway.
Greenwich-st., n. Morris.	Wooster-st., n. Broome.
Houston-st., n. Greene.	Wooster-st., n. Prince.

Permits and lists can be had on application at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 277 West 23d-st.
We are preparing our lists for the coming season of houses for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished, and owners are solicited to enter a description of their property upon our books. This office has been established fourteen years, has enjoyed a liberal patronage, and we believe that our services will result advantageously to parties placing their property in our charge. JAS. R. EDWARDS.

COLES AND SMITH,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS.
HOUSES RENTED AND FOR SALE.
NO. 69 EAST 10TH-ST.

$32,000—A BARGAIN—IN 6TH-ST. No. 108 West 4th-st., first-class high-stoop stone, 21.6x55x100.8, modern; No. 120, full front, hard-wood, splendid butler's pantry; just been elegantly frescoed throughout; 25x55x100.5; cheapest in New-York; $35,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE, IN 81ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A four-story house, 21x50 feet; well arranged, and in perfect order; lot 98.9; price, $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and 35 East 17th-st.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. HOUSE, ONE OF the very best, 30x80, lot 125 feet; finished late in the fall, rosewood, &c., to be sold at a reasonable price; there are very few wide houses left.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.—A very desirable, elegantly-furnished medium-size dwelling, of superior finish; price, $80,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 34TH-ST.—FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house, with stable, for sale very low, with or without new furniture. Terms to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER PROPerty on 6th-av., well rented; good investment.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.
A neat cozy house for $2,250.
A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $6,500. Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $16,000. Choice lots at $350 to $600, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centre of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad, (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty-one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight, and in Summer steamers ply constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor, will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 3,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.

Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained, of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 87 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 21 Cedar-st.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT for sale at College Point, Long Island, adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. Poppenhusen and Funke; situate on high ground, commanding fine water and inland views; three and a half acres of land, highly embellished with rare ornamental trees and shrubs; large, well-built house, containing eighteen rooms, with every convenience, gas, water, furnace, &c.; large stables, hennery, &c.; spacious conservatory; the whole in good order, and a very desirable gentleman's residence. The owner having recently removed to Europe, will sell at a low price on unusually liberal terms. Plans, permits and full particulars at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class three-story and high-basement brick house; twelve rooms and large sub-cellar. This is a thoroughly well-built house, pressed-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings, high ceilings, all modern improvements, street paved, sewer, &c. Location very central and convenient; within five minutes' walk of Broad-st., and of both the New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Everything in perfect order. Price $14,500. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Newark, N. J.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE; 86 acres; one mile from station on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; land high and rolling, and in splendid condition, with running water in nearly every field; plain substantial dwelling and farm buildings, and considerable fruit; located in a beautiful section of country, where a large advance may be confidently expected, and adjoins school, store, and mill; $16,000.
A. D. MELLICK JR. & BRO., No. 5 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—COTtages from $3,000 to $5,000, houses from $5,000 to $12,000, country-seats from $7,000 to $35,000. To rent—country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,000 per year; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 5 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, opposite depot.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Within five to ten minutes' walk of Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, White Plains and Rye depots; places ranging from $7,000 to $50,000. Parties desiring to purchase can get full information by applying to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIvate residence, at Great Neck, Long Island.—Will let or sell whole or part of eight to nine acres of flower garden, lawn and shade-trees, with large house, sixteen rooms, hot-house and laundry; rent $1,200. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 80 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots each 50x180 feet; situated and beautifully located [illegible], with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—One hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water-front. For sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome house, complete in all respects; gas, water, furnace; over 2 acres, near depot; for sale low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. Orange real estate a specialty.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILlage of Fordham for sale; eight rooms; carriage-house; one acre of land; three minutes' walk from depot; house new; price, $7,000.
H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 70½ ACRES, BEtween Madison and Morristown, N. J., one mile from depot; location elevated, commanding fine views; fine dwelling, apples, brook, &c.; price very low. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

$5,000—ORANGE, N. J.—NEW THOROughly-built house, near depot; well located; good neighborhood; terms to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, ORANGE, N. J.—FINE RESIdences of 8, 10 and 8 rooms; location high, very healthy; prices low; easy terms; also fine building sites. E. F. SMALL, No. 36 Dey-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

A valuable gas-coal property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded; the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It is on both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as known by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for men, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to
J. S. SELVA,
No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 26.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Tarrytown Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALTER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND City, the property belonging to Capt. Joseph Bounty, consisting forty-seven building lots, with buildings and dock property, deep-water front; the most valuable building lots in Long Island City, and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate, and adjoining the estate and residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq. This rare opportunity for capitalists to invest "at private sale" will be given until March 15, when, if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction. Due notice of time and place will be given. For particulars apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

SUMMER HOTEL, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For sale or lease, the premises known for the last fifteen years as Hillside Seminary; the well-shaded grounds measure nearly 500 feet on Hillside-avenue by 175 feet on Orange-avenue; the house is about 50 feet square, with addition 30x16, three stories and basement, twenty-one sleeping rooms in second and third stories; excellent spring water by hydraulic ram; large and commodious outbuildings; no such fine facilities for a hotel or boarding-house can be found in this well-known Summer resort. Apply at the Seminary or address Box No. 30 Montclair, N. J.

30,000 ACRES OF FINEST COTTON and grain land in Arkansas at a great sacrifice. These lands are on railroad lines, a few hours from Memphis, and well adapted for a colony or for individual occupancy, and a portion of it, on account of family affliction, will be sold at less than Government price. An enterprising German or Dane can make a liberal arrangement for taking hold of a part or all of this property. The title is perfect and the reference in this City of the highest character. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Fifty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty-st. and five minutes walk from the depot, a modern two-story French-roof house, with extension, containing fourteen rooms well supplied with closets; size of lot 100x200 feet, more ground if desired; the above will be sold furnished or unfurnished, and immediate possession given. For terms, &c., address M. F., Box No. 5,060 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.
At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres.
A. C. KUCK, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot 50 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700. If sold before April 1. For further particulars call on or address G. MACKEY, care of E. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of J. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

AT JERSEY CITY, AN ELEGANT GOTHic house, twelve rooms, in good order; stable, &c., with twenty lots, nicely laid out in ornamental plants, large and small fruits, and beautifully located on one of the finest avenues in the City, convenient to all the ferries. Must be sold to close an estate. Only $15,000; terms to suit purchaser. The ground alone worth the money. J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Call or send stamp for circular.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SIX ACRES GOOD farming land on Staten Island; convenient, healthy, and pleasant location; short distance from railroad station and village; fine building sites; will be sold cheap. Also house and 9 acres of land at Edgewater, S. I., short distance from ferry. Apply at 20 Broad-st., Room 4, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class residence, ten minutes' walk from the Union Depot at Elizabeth, N. J., forty minutes from New-York; 1½ acres of ground; house newly painted and finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Apply to G. F. D., Box No. 5,988 Post-office, New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE or to lease, on favorable terms, a very nice new house, with stable and garden, five minutes' walk from depot. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park-place, or Dr. HENRY N. DODGE, No. 13 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $500; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.—Nearly all desirable property offered for sale. Rent there is on our books.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

To let, a handsomely-furnished five-story English basement house, between 40th and 42d sts., to lease for 2½ years from May 1; rent $600 per month. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE house, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order, four-story high stoop brown stone; possession about the 15th of April, 187[illegible]. To let, furnished, to a private family, location in 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; rent, $650 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, at Fort Washington; large house, with gas and water; gardener's cottage, green-house, graperies, stable, coach-house and other outbuildings, and about nine acres of land. Will be rented till 1st November. Apply to
J. MORRWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 100th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 245 West 44th-st.; two staircases, twenty rooms, two baths, three water-closets, gas-fixtures; all improvements; in good order; parlor frescoed; location superior; rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY-furnished extra-wide four-story high-stoop house, situated on 5th-av., above 23d-st., with fine stable in rear of lot; to lease at $10,000 per annum, or $1,000 per month, for one or two years. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 31 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house, No. 16 West Washington-place, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN WATERS & SON, No. 25 Pine-st.

A VERY FULLY AND WELL-FURnished house, in 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let from May next. For price, &c., apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

SPLENDID DOCK PROPERTY AND warehouses, 400 foot pier, with twenty feet of water. Comprises about seventy-five lots and THREE IMMENSE WAREHOUSES with capacity for storing 100,000 bales of cotton, to lease low. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business, the five-story house adjoining the German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., on Union-square. The house on 4th-av. on the rear, can be connected with it for hotel purposes. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LEASE—A SMALL HOTEL on Broadway to lease, furniture, all new, for sale. For particulars inquire at Manufacturers' Union Depository, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 30 Murray-st.; first-class business stand. For full particulars inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT power; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT OF PREMISES, NO. [illegible] Pine-st. Apply in store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

[illegible]—Nineteen gores on north side [illegible] thirty-nine feet west of [illegible]. Having together a frontage of 170 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on [illegible] side of [illegible]-st., commencing at the [illegible] westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of [illegible], fifty-nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 70.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 201.4 on 49th-st. Forty [illegible] is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, VESTRY, AND LAIGHT STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased:

WASHINGTON-STREET—The lot of land, with the two-story brick stable thereon, situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Hubert and Laight sts., and known as No. 399.

VESTRY-STREET.—The two lots situate on the north side of Vestry-st., commencing 65 feet east of West-st.

LAIGHT-STREET—The 4 lots, situate on the southerly side of Laight-st., commencing on the south-east corner of Washington-st. The above-described property is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 28TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick shop on the front, and the two-story and basement frame house on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West 28th-st., 203.7 feet east of 7th-av., and known as No. 145.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY TRUSTEE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-ST.

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 7 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50; size of lot, 25x100.

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 9 Varick-place; size of house, 25x48, with one-story extension, 25x25; size of lot, 25x100. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—IN the matter of the petition of DAVID D. TERRY, Receiver, &c., of EDWARD HAMANN and HERMAN ROSENBERG, for leave to sell real estate, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, I, David D. Terry, the receiver in said order named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all the right, title and interest of Edward Hamann and Herman Rosenberg in the following premises: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished by the numbers (45) forty-five and (47) forty-seven Bowery, with the land in the rear of and lying between the said lots on the Bowery and the said lot on Chrystie-street, and taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the easterly line of the Bowery at the north-westerly corner of the lot known as number (43) forty-three Bowery, now or lately belonging to Gertrude Ward, and running, thence eastwardly along the same sixty-nine feet eight and a half inches to the rear line of said lot; thence southwardly along the same, and along the rear of a lot of land, now or lately belonging to Gertrude Ray Ward and Ann Catherine Ward, forty feet to the northerly side of a lot of land, now or lately belonging to Eliza S. Doughty; thence eastwardly along the same seven feet and six inches to the rear line thereof; thence southwardly along the same twenty feet to the present or late northerly wall of the German Theatre; thence eastwardly along the same, and so continuing in a straight line one hundred and eighty-nine feet seven inches to the westerly line of Chrystie-street; thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet to land belonging to James Mulry; thence westwardly along the same and parallel with the wall of the German Theatre aforesaid, one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five feet to land now or late belonging to Susanna Drake; thence westwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the easterly line of the Bowery, and thence southwardly along the same thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of the said judgment debtors in and to those certain leases described in said petition, namely, first, a lease of premises No. 41 Bowery; secondly, a lease of the rears of 25 and 25 Chrystie-street; and thirdly, a lease from month to month of the rears of 27 and 27½ Chrystie-street. And also all the right, title and interest of the said judgment debtors in and to the personal property mentioned in said petition, namely, the libraries, scenery and personal property of the Stadt Theatre.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872.
DAVID D. TERRY, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE IN vicinity of Tuckahoe or White Plains, on Harlem Railroad, of from four to six acres of land; price about $6,000. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—LOFTS TO CONtain about 15,000 square feet; must be well lighted; within two blocks of Broadway, between Fulton and Duane sts. Apply to The Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographing Co., No. 71 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States -	$373,400
In hands of Trustees - - -	230,000
Cash in Bank and other Assets -	190,013
Total - - - - - - -	$793,413

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Prest. Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM H. MACY, Prest. Leather Manuf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. B. JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEO. ADLARD.

Office, Park Bank Building.
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WM. H. ROSS, MANAGER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 4TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
Total assets Jan. 1, 1872 ... $1,089,600 [illegible]
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872 ... 1,0[illegible]
Interest credited depositors Jan. 1, 1872 ... [illegible]
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872 ... [illegible]
$1,089,600 [illegible]
Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
Depositors can prove their claims THIS DAY, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at the bank.
FRANCIS W. WORTH, Receiver.

MACHINERY.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.
DAVID S. BROWN, Prest. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y. BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
1¼ to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas-works.

BOILERS, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City) for sale, at a bargain, or to lease. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000,

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

240 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY,
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 28TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,667.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

"A CURIOUS CHAPTER IN POLITICO-ECONOMIC HISTORY."

A REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

The first edition exhausted and second now ready.

THE COBDEN CLUB ESSAY OF HON. DAVID A. WELLS ON THE RECENT FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—(*Reprinted from the Financier.*)

For sale by news-dealers generally. 25 cents per copy. Sent post-paid.

J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL,
Publishers,
Nos. 156-158 Broadway.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 45 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 15th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD, } Trustees.
O. W. PEABODY,

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 5th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1871.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCK of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 90 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $10,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its Bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Municipal Bonds.

10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Safety and Profit Combined.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot.

We have at all times GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS for sale at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Francs do. on Paris House.
Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 1[illegible] to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburg Railroad, Vice-President's Office, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and Moses Taylor, Esq., were duly elected directors of this Company to fill vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Sloan was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Company will pay par and accrued interest, less Government tax, on the same for the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872, on presentation at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, or the Company's office, Watertown, New-York. The office of the Company will be removed to the City Bank building, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 1st of May.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y. that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment, Paying

13 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 262 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and, especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

MIDLAND BONDS.

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
OSWEGO CITY 7s.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
SECURED BY LAND GRANTS.
We offer these Bonds at 75 and accrued interest. They are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by this road. All others offered are SECOND to these.
S. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 1 Park-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
FEB. 8, 1872.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NET ASSETS ... $201,308 15

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1[illegible], 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th inst.
J. E. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen March 2.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

GUION DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, Capt. Santelli, Saturday, Feb. 17.
WASHINGTON.....Rousseau....Saturday, Mar. 2
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont....Saturday, Mar. 23
FERDIRE.....Daure.....Saturday, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamer of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the annoyance of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17. INDIA. Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 24. TRINACRIA. Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10. ANGLIA. Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 27. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Mar. 9.
And on every steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as soon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, including Ferry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, including first accommodations, $120.
Steerage, including meals, $30.
Children at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
8,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 17, 11½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Feb. 24, 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....March 2, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....March 9, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where motion is least felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold, steerage, $30, currency. Tickets, including wine, for Steerage, from $30; $104 steerage can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts issued and granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SEARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA.....Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
GERMANIA.....Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
RUSSIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Excursion tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA WILL be detained until Friday, 16th inst. Passengers embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class river iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
NEW-YORK, Capt. WHITEHAY.....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 7½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Mar. 16, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....40
Excursion tickets issued between Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Pier No. 45 North River.
SPAIN, Capt. Cates, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, George, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
FOR LONDONDERRY.
DENMARK, Sumner, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.
Passage at Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Passage, steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC PORTS OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jerry Maury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 12.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 4, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPLADE.....Feb. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SLOCUM.....March 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SLOCUM.....April 23
These splendid steamers sail on the above days for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. W. VAN BRUNT, (via Nassau), Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing Feb. 17, N. River, 408 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Friday, Feb. 23, N. River.
CITY OF MONTICELLO, Saturday, March 2.
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only), Wed., Mar. 13.
CITY OF MEXICO, Transcontinental, Saturday, Mar. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons or companies going to travel on the Continent of Europe, or to Egypt, Palestine, or the East, should never leave Paris without Cook's Tourist Tickets and Circular Notes, the greatest boon to travelers ever invented, as exemplified by thousands who have used them during the past season, to the exclusion of everything like imposition and the inconvenience of carrying the best available money anywhere, as exemplified in the circular issued by the Company, which may be obtained by applying to the COURSES AGENCY, No. 2 Place de l'Opéra, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE NORTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN, SUMMER AND WINTER LINE.
UNITED RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND AT-LANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 40 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTONE, FOX, Capt. ——, Saturday, Feb. 17.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HERRMANN, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSWORTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 12 M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Broad-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, GEORGE YONGE,
No. 22 Broadway. Agent G. S. R. R.,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's
CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR nurses and seamstress, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; excellent references; can and do speak French; experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on bottle; best City references. Call at No. 228 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, AS first-class cook, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; also, a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress to go with her; would prefer a situation on the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 201 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable, and thorough cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, cream, jellies, side dishes; excellent bread, &c.; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a good plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; is an excellent baker; best City reference for past three and a half years. Apply at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid and waiter's situation by a very respectable young woman; an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 238 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressing hair perfectly; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, as cook; can give first-class references (not years); will work in a respectable boarding-house. Apply at No. 129 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; excellent operator on Willcox & Gibbs machine; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl a situation as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; good City references. Call or address A. D., No. 61 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTant, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at present employers, No. 21 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR cook, wash and iron, by a very respectable woman; country or City; good cook, good washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 326 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCEllent woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, boning and larding; excellent baker; best City references. Call or address 62 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine washing, French finting, &c.; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; can do pastry of all kinds; also game and vegetables; has the best City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 122 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is capable and reliable; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 225 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do general house-work, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 351 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call for two days at 108 East 125th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to cook, wash and iron in a small family; first-class references. Apply at No. 224 South 5th-av., near 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to work in the house; excellent washing; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 19th-st.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP FOR every capacity; no charge until place is furnished at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; has got good City references. Call at her present employer's for two days, No. 14 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT house-work in a small family; excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 322 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 1,236 Broadway, near 37th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent; has the best of reference; first-class City references. Call at 217 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French finting, fine muslins, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as nurse or chamber-maid; good reference. Call at No. 105 East first-st., present residence.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 342 West 26th-st.

SERVANTS
Of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse. Address No. 411 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; best City references. Call at No. 15 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 27 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook, waiter and laundress; an excellent baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 343 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; has charge three years of the best of references; fine sewer; has no objection to go South; will be willing to wait with the second wishing. Can be seen at No. 122 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as good cook; can do plain cooking in a small private family; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 126 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and dressmaker; understands her business in all its branches; has good references; prefers a place in the country. Address 250 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, or general housework; has the best of reference; is a good plain cook; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 217 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, or general housework; has the best of reference; is a good plain cook; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 217 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, or general housework; has the best of reference; is a good plain cook; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 217 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French finting, fine muslins, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as nurse or chamber-maid; good reference. Call at No. 105 East first-st., present residence.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 342 West 26th-st.

SERVANTS
Of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse. Address No. 411 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; best City references. Call at No. 15 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 27 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook, waiter and laundress; an excellent baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 343 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; has charge three years of the best of references; fine sewer; has no objection to go South; will be willing to wait with the second wishing. Can be seen at No. 122 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as good cook; can do plain cooking in a small private family; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 126 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and dressmaker; understands her business in all its branches; has good references; prefers a place in the country. Address 250 West 14

ROBBING THE ORPHAN.

A Chapter in the History of James Walker Fowler.

An Old Story Retold—A Fraud Brought to Light by Surrogate Hutchings—How Widows and Orphans were Victimized—The Facts and Figures.

Among the claims presented to the Board of Audit is one from JAMES W. FOWLER, (formerly connected with the Surrogate's office,) who wants $1,166 66 for services as Justice of the Third District Court of this City for 1871. There is a chapter in the history of the public life of FOWLER of more than ordinary interest to the people. At the time Surrogate HUTCHINGS assumed the duties of his office—which was Jan. 1, 1870—he sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors embodying a letter from Ex-Surrogate TUCKER, in which occurred the following statements:

WHAT MR. HUTCHINGS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

There exists the deficiency (of which you are already aware) in the funds of this office, which deficiency was caused by the defalcations of JAMES WALKER FOWLER. Mr. FOWLER took the office of Assistant Surrogate by the written appointment of a majority of the Board of Supervisors, in the Spring of 1863. Subsequently, in the absence and sickness of the Surrogate, he received and appropriated to his own use the sums amounting in the whole to $53,079 65. A list of the amounts thus received by Mr. FOWLER and never paid over to the Surrogate will be found appended, marked "B." I discovered that his accounts were wrong and compelled him to resign. He took possession of and carried away with him the deposit and account books, thus depriving me, for a time, of ascertaining the amount of his depredations. An investigation of the Trust Company's books, however, afforded the clue, and a careful and extended examination of the Surrogate's records revealed the full extent of his misconduct. So soon as this was known, I communicated, as you are aware, with the then District-Attorney, (now His Honor the Mayor,) by whom I was advised that our statutes would not afford any punishment for Mr. FOWLER's acts of appropriation. I then consulted my honored predecessor in this office, Ex-Surrogate BRADFORD, as to my own liability, and was advised by him that the County of New-York, having required a bond of office with sureties to be given by Mr. FOWLER for the faithful discharge of his official duties, (under the act of 1837, chapter 560, section 613,) the Surrogate was not responsible for the moneys abstracted by Mr. FOWLER, and which had never come into the hands of the Surrogate in any manner. Mr. FOWLER's bondsmen, who are liable for the amount of his bond, have never, to my knowledge, been prosecuted by the proper authorities; and the amount thus stolen by him from the widows and orphans has never been returned to this office. The interest upon the amount of his defalcations has been kept down, and the principal of the amount itself has been reduced by me by a careful saving (as the books will show) of balances of interest.

THE DEFALCATIONS EXAMINED.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held May 26, 1870, CHARLES E. WILBOUR, accountant in the matter of the defalcations in the Surrogate's office, reported as follows:

"That he had made and caused to be made a thorough examination of the matter as the books and records of the Surrogate's office would allow, and that the amount required to replace the several sums unaccounted for, with interest to Dec. 1, 1870, was $59,030 20."

The report was, on motion of TWEED, President of the Board, "referred to the Controller, with directions to embody the amount of the deficiency in the Tax Levy for 1870, and to draw his warrant in favor of Surrogate HUTCHINGS, for the amount, with directions to the Surrogate to deposit the same in a Trust Company, in a special account, out of which should be paid claims only in favor of estates wherein the deficiences existed."

FOWLER'S DEFALCATIONS.

The following are the items of the list marked "B." appended to Ex-Surrogate TUCKER's communication:

Estate of Alvis Bahlman, June 20, 1863, and Jan. 13, 1864	$28 00
Estate of Florence Jones, April 23 and Nov. 11, 1863	210 00
Estate of G. G. Smith, Aug. 18, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	41 40
Estate of W. H. Sipley, Aug. 18, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	138 30
Estate of Peter Smith, Aug. 18, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	9 30
Estate of Alonzo Draper, Aug. 18, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	21 62
Estate of Charles Bahlman, June 20, 1863, and Jan. 13, 1864	28 00
Estate of Anna C. Bahlman, June 20, 1863, and Jan. 13, 1864	35 00
Estate of George O. Clapp, Aug. 18, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	18 52
Estate of Wyatt children, May 13, 1863, and Nov. 11, 1863	28 00
Estate of Love children, June 20, 1863, and Jan. 13, 1864	32 00
Estate of Anna E. Edgecomb, June 20, 1863, and Jan. 13, 1864	45 50
Estate of M. Finch and others, May 13, 1863, and Nov. 11, 1864	116 20
Estate of A. Bridgeman, May 13, 1863	29 40
Estate of Fanny E. Wright, (bond and mortgage,) November, 1863	12,000 00
Estate of Fanny E. Wright (about two years' interest)	1,680 00
Estate of Folk C. Wright (H. Spear mortgage)	6,000 00
Estate of Folk C. Wright (about three years' interest)	1,260 00
Estate of Charles Writner	1,500 00
Estate of Charles Writner (about one and one-half years' interest)	189 00
Estate of N. H. Pratt, July 23 and Feb. 23, 1863	132 25
Estate of Blondell children, June 20, Aug. 25, Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1863; Jan. 13, Jan. 16, Feb. 24 and March 1, 1864	1,329 10
Estate of Paletta Noe, May 3, 1864	2,164 75
Estate of William Clark	2,464 20
Ladlum estate, March 25, 1863	164 20
John Boyce, decree June 6, 1863	1,418 34
Total	$51,079 65

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.

A Pestilential Locality—The East River Dumping-Ground—Gross Neglect of Contractor Brown.

For a long time the residents in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, East River, have been loud in their complaints of the nuisance caused by the offal heaps on the dumping-grounds at the foot of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. For months the garbage has been allowed to accumulate, instead of being carried away, and no adequate provision has been made for its removal. At present it lies in great heaps, reaching from Forty-fifth-street to Forty-seventh-street, and over nearly the whole ground from twenty-five to thirty feet in depth. A number of barges, wholly or in part laden, lie at the wharf, and the whole reeking mass steams in the sun like a great caldron. The stench is almost intolerable, and the wind wafts the pestilential odor over the neighborhood, which is a thickly-populated tenement locality. Efforts have been made from time to time by people living near by to have the nuisance removed, but all their representations have been of no avail. Plenty of promises have been made, but nothing has been done, and the offensive heaps still remain, and are daily accumulating, breeding disease and endangering the health of all in their neighborhood. Close to these garbage heaps are a number of slaughter-houses, which add their perfume to the already poisoned air. Some of the tenement-houses are directly over these heaps, and the stench comes up directly into the windows of the occupants. Yesterday the wind was blowing off shore, and even then the smell was positively sickening. It is easy to conceive what it must be when the wind from the opposite quarter brings the savor over the City, loading the air with pestilence and disease. The locality is one decidedly favorable for the development of small-pox, and with warm weather will afford splendid advantages for the operations of the cholera, which, it is said, is to visit these shores next Summer.

The dumping grounds are under the charge of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, and by them the contract is let to Mr. BROWN, and this state of affairs is only another example of the very efficient manner in which the work is not performed. There are some thousands of loads, the accumulations of months, in various heaps. The offal carts are constantly discharging their loads and adding to this already prolific source of pestilence.

Suburban Traveling Facilities—West Farms and the Harlem Railroad.

The Committee recently appointed by the citizens of West Farms to confer with the officers of the Harlem Railroad Company in relation to affording increased facilities of communication to and from the City, called at the office of the Company on Tuesday, and had an interview with Mr. [illegible], the Secretary, and Mr. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the road, who submitted to them the plan which had been prepared for the relief of Fourth-avenue, above Fiftieth-street, from railroad obstructions and dangers by sinking the tracks, and increasing the number to four. By this plan, which has before been published in the TIMES, it is proposed to commence at Forty-ninth-street with the construction of two depressed tracks outside of the present tracks to a point above Seventy-ninth-street or commencement of the Yorkville deep-cut and tunnel, thence excavate two single-track tunnels, one on each side of the present cut, to about Ninety-fifth-street, north side of the high ground of Yorkville, thence adopt the viaduct plan to Harlem, and possibly to the junction of the Spuyten Duyvil Railroad.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

Five Alarms in Two Hours Last Night—Serious Damage in Baxter-street—A Loss of $65,000 in Buildings and Contents.

There were five alarms of fire last evening between 6 and 8 o'clock, but in four of the cases the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. These alarms were from the basement of Primary School No. 1, at No. 63 City-hall-street; from the pump-store at No. 172½ Division-street; the second-hand clothing-store No. 7 Greenwich-street, and the drying-room of the curtain factory No. 40 East Twenty-second-street.

The fifth fire, which broke out about 8 o'clock, proved to be one of the most destructive of recent conflagrations. It was first discovered in the molding factory of E. B. VALENTINE, on the second floor of the six-story brick building No. 11 Baxter-street, owned by JAMES CARSON, and valued, with No. 9 Baxter-street, also owned by him and also destroyed, at $40,000. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and in a few minutes the vast building was transformed into a mountain of fire which threw its light over the entire lower part of the City. The firemen, working under the personal supervision of Chief Engineer PERLEY, did all that was possible to save the edifice, but finding all these efforts fruitless, turned their attention to saving the adjoining property. In which they were in a great measure successful. The Tabernacle tenement of JAS. DOLAN, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Mulberry-street, joined the burning pile on the rear, but it escaped with singeing and a thorough washing down. The stock of DOMINICK DURAND, manufacturer of looking-glasses, at No. 13 Baxter-street, was damaged to the amount of $5,000, on which there was no insurance.

At about 9 o'clock the east wall of the burning houses toppled over upon and crushed the low frame building, No. 7 Baxter-street, owned by JAMES KENNEDY, and occupied by him as a livery-stable, but his loss was confined to the house, as he had removed all of his horses and coaches, with the help of the Police, who, under Capt. KENNEDY, did admirable service in removing property, in taking out the inmates of the neighboring tenements, who were in peril, and in preserving order, so that the firemen could work unimpeded.

The vast houses, Nos. 7 and 9 Baxter-street were totally destroyed, with all their contents causing a loss in gross of $65,000. The bulk fall upon Mr. CARSON, the owner of the buildings, whose loss of $40,000 is only partially insured, and that sustained by the occupants is divided as follows: E. B. VALENTINE, moldings, first and second floors of No. 11, $3,000; basement, FRANK MOORE, packing-boxes, $500; third floor, fan manufactory, $1,500; fourth floor, JENKINS, fancy boxes, $2,000; fifth floor, WILLIAMS & Co., turners, $1,500; sixth floor, GEO. W. FERGUSON, who also occupies the second and sixth floors of No. 9, $4,000.

In No. 9 the other occupants and losses were: Basement and first floor, FISHER & CARPENTER, moldings, $3,500; third and fourth floors, BARAHAN, moldings, $6,000, and fifth floor, SEIBEL, moldings, $1,000. The loss by the wall falling on No. 7 was about $1,000, so that the total loss by the disaster is not less than $65,000.

The fire caused great excitement in the densely-populated locality in which it occurred, and there was for a short time great danger that loss of life would be added to the destruction of property, but this was happily averted by the exertions of the firemen saving from the flames huge tenements surrounding the burning buildings.

MR. GAROSLAWSKI.

What the Money Was Paid For—The Recipient's Story.

BELMONT, the banker, by an order of CONNOLLY, paid a man named JAROSLAWSKI the sum of $4,500 in gold, on Dec. 1, 1871, which being regarded as mysterious by a morning paper yesterday, the question was raised as to who JAROSLAWSKI could be, and why he should be so signally favored by the Ring Controller.

Mr. J. JAROSLAWSKI is the agent in this country of the journal called the *German-American Economist*, and has an office at No. 17 Broad-street. His explanation of the matter is as follows:

In July last, at the time the TIMES was exposing the Ring frauds, the reports of which were circulated throughout Germany, Switzerland and Austria, Mr. J. JAROSLAWSKI called on Controller CONNOLLY, and, after explaining the circulation and influence of his journal, stated that he wished to write a number of articles on our Municipal institutions, if the Controller would give him some points as to how the said institutions are managed. The Controller said he would take the matter into consideration, and would consult with the other Municipal authorities in the meantime, which it appears he did, for at another interview a few days afterward, at which Mayor HALL was present, the points required were given to Mr. JAROSLAWSKI, and 3,000 copies of the paper were subscribed for for thirteen weeks, which were gratuitously distributed throughout the aforesaid countries from the publishing house of the paper in Frankfort. The price of the paper is $6 per year, so 3,000 copies for one-quarter of a year would amount to the sum of $4,500, which money Mr. JAROSLAWSKI asserts he received through Mr. BELMONT. The articles in question were shown to a TIMES reporter last evening, and their purport was evidently to show the Germans and others that although our City officials were corrupt, the City credit was still good. It will be thus seen that if our late corrupt City officers imagine Mr. JAROSLAWSKI would write articles that would, in some measure, make them appear less corrupt than they really are in the eyes of Europeans, they were decidedly mistaken.

As this account is corroborated in the Controller's office, it is doubtless the whole statement of the case.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the kindling-wood factory of J. F. HESSMAN, which occupies the Nos. 174, 176, 178, 180 and 182 Bank-street. The loss on stock and building was about $500, and $1,200 on machinery, all covered by insurance. G. F. TUTHILL, pattern-maker, occupying a portion of the second floor, suffered a slight loss.

An unknown man, about sixty years of age, was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning from the liquor-store, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, in a dying condition, and soon expired. He had black hair and whiskers mixed with gray, and was dressed in dark clothes. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Evidence is still being collected against the alleged incendiary, ANTHONY O. JONES, who will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court today.

JOHN FEENEY, who was employed by JAMES NOLAN as bar-keeper at the Woodbine, corner Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, under the name of Wm. Russell, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective TILLY, on a charge of committing the recent robbery at that place, when a box containing $252 was stolen.

WILLIAM LYONS, JAMES WILKINSON and JOHN MURRAY, all under nineteen years of age, were committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of entering the premises of ELIAS PERRY, No. 21 Mott-street, and stealing property worth $75. The two first named confessed their guilt.

Sergt. HAGGERTY, Third Precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, GEO. WILLIAMS, JOHN WARD, THOMAS COLEMAN and DANIEL MURRAY, all of whom were suspected of being concerned at a panel game at No. 89 Warren-street. As is generally the case in crimes of this character, it was impossible to obtain specific proof, and the prisoners were discharged.

PATRICK JOYCE was held to bail, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of indecent assault made by SARAH O'CONNELL, of No. 126 Cedar-street.

LEON ULLMAN, a lad of thirteen, stabbed LAURENCE MCEVOY, of No. 128 First-avenue, a boy of about the same age, on Thursday last, inflicting a slight wound in the forehead. He was held to answer, yesterday, by Justice SCOTT, in the sum of $300 bail.

Capt. WASHBURN yesterday arrested THEODORE WOODRUFF, on a charge of being implicated in the burglary and robbery in JOHN M. EARLE's restaurant, corner of Tenth and West streets, on Thursday morning. From information given by the prisoner, who formerly was employed as a bar-tender in the place, the bonds, amounting to $1,750, and $360 of the money stolen, were recovered in a liquor-store, corner of West and Desbrosses streets.

The Harned Murder Trial—The Prisoner Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

The trial of JAMES HARNED for the murder of HENRY NOLTE, on the 29th of October, was concluded yesterday, in the Hudson County Court, before Judge BEDLE. Mr. WINFIELD, counsel for HARNED, submitted the case, only offering, as his theory of the killing, that NOLTE had been killed by the young man whom HARNED was pursuing, and who has not been seen since the night of the killing. He claimed that more than two shots had been fired, and that they came from different directions, while it had been proved that the officer fired only two shots.

Judge BEDLE charged the jury at some length, and said that the officer was not authorized to shoot a man who was escaping, except in cases of felony. The jury was absent an hour and a half, and brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Quick Transit—Meeting of the Committee of Ninety.

A meeting of the Committee of Ninety was held last evening to report on the Quick Transit bill now before the Legislature. Mr. JOHN FOLEY presided, and as Chairman of the Subcommittee reported that no change was found necessary in the bill as presented at Albany. The present form of bill was therefore accepted.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Sumner's Latest Move.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is a translation from the *New-York Staats Zeitung* of the 13th inst.:

"Surprising as it is, the Sumner resolution in regard to the investigation of the sales of arms by citizens of the United States to France during the late German-French war, it is yet very questionable whether this resolution be timely and opportune.

Why did Mr. SUMNER (as Chairman of Foreign Affairs in the Senate) not open his mouth during that critical period, when the whole civilized world, and particularly millions of Americans (German Americans) protested against this trade and sale of arms? At that time such an investigation would have been of immense practical value; today, it can only serve (as we view the matter) to enhance the difficulties of the position of the United States in regard to the *Alabama* claims. While we well understand SUMNER's motives, and are fully convinced that an honest investigation would disclose corrupt transactions on the part of the highest officeholders, yet we believe (inasmuch as such disclosures cannot be hoped for from this Senate) that at this moment of all others this dirty matter should not be agitated. Mr. SUMNER seems to make one mistake upon the other, and to sacrifice to his personal considerations all others, even those of plain patriotism."

The *Staats Zeitung*, a Democratic organ, hits SUMNER pretty hard, as you see, and does not forget that the patriot should, in all such cases, rise above personal motives.

What the *Staats Zeitung* has to say on this subject is held in common as the opinion of many thousand German-Americans at this particular juncture in the United States, who know full well that their allegiance is first due to the United States. J. C. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

Official Stenographers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been greatly pleased to see, in the columns of your valuable journal, a couple of timely letters in regard to the shameful manner in which the posts of "official stenographers" in the minor Courts are now filled. Your correspondents might also have included in their strictures a majority of the more important Courts, without greatly outraging justice.

Under Tammany rule, these necessary offices were held, almost without exception, by newspaper creatures of the Ring, who either neglected their duties altogether, or, in instances where the work could not be shirked, farmed them out to more competent men, and reluctantly contented themselves with a mere percentage of the stipend. How far this abuse had gone, every lawyer in good practice knows but too well. Notes, even in appeal cases, could be with difficulty procured, and, when obtained, were frequently too inaccurate to be of the slightest value. Nor has the evil yet been reformed.

There can only be one fair way of bestowing these appointments. No art can be more exactly tested than that of the power to rapidly and faithfully take down and transcribe the "*ipsissima verba*" of an orator or witness. These posts should, therefore, only be awarded by means of a fair and thorough competive examination, and it would not be difficult to get together a board of lawyers who would cheerfully devote a few hours once or twice a year—and vacancies could scarcely be more frequent—if they saw before them as an assured reward the certainty of obtaining, at a fair cost, faithful and reliable records of the Courts in which they practice. Good short-hand writers will always be scarce, but enough could be found to fill satisfactorily all the Courts in the City.

It would be necessary, no doubt, in order to prevent a rush of short-hand labor to the City to demand certain qualifications of residence—say five years in the State, and a couple of years in New-York City, or the adjacent counties. And, of course, testimonials of good character would be required for these, as they should be for all other offices in the gift of the people, or of their representatives.

It is little likely, however, that such a plan will be adopted. Still, a reasonable expression of wholesome opinion upon this matter may force the Judges, or whoever else may hold the gift of these appointments under our reformed government, to make acceptable selections.

A REFORM VOTER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

What Do the Lawyers Say to This?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your valuable paper of this day, I find under the heading of "Another Fraud Exposed," the name of JACOB A. HUTZEL, as stenographer of the Fourth District Court, and as one of those who draw their salary regularly, but perform no duty. The name is misspelled, as the gentleman goes by the name of JACOB A. HATZEL. In justice to him, let me state to you that I have known him to be connected with that Court for over six years; that to my knowledge he is a stenographer, and is always in Court, and a most faithful and courteous officer. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

PHILIP F. SMITH.

AND THIS!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over today's TIMES, I noticed an article headed "The Official Stenographers of the District Courts." I wish to correct that portion of it which refers to this Court.

Mr. A. W. HARCOMB, who fills the position of stenographer here, is not a myth, but a gentleman well and favorably known, and in every way qualified for the position. Let me also assure you that the office is by no means a sinecure, the incumbent being often required to remain in Court discharging his duty from 9 in the morning until 5, 6, and sometimes 7 in the evening. These facts are well known to the profession, as they would be to the writer of the article referred to if he would take the trouble to come up and see us.

Respectfully, &c., JOSEPH McGUIRE, Justice Seventh District Court, Fifty-seventh-street.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872.

Custom-House Abuses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with much satisfaction that I have noticed the course you have pursued relative to the so-called Custom-house investigation of your City, and it is also with regret that I notice the position taken by the New-York *Tribune* relative to the same matter that paper, with many of the leading men of the Republican Party endeavoring to charge, directly or otherwise, what frauds or mismanagement there may be committed, with or without the General Order business, on the present Administration. In 1860 I was in your City, (when JAMES BUCHANAN was President of the United States,) and clerk for a large bonded warehouse in the lower part of the City. There was an agreement between the firm and the Collector of the Port which stipulated that they should pay him $6,000 per annum for the General Order business, say for five piers on the North River side, and when BARNEY received his appointment, as his successor, I copied a letter which was sent to him making him the same offer. I do not write this in order to justify any of the abuses of the Custom-house, but to try and place the responsibility where it belongs. I, with a great many more down this way, think that the present Administration is an honest and successful one, and hope that the present incumbent will be renominated, as we like to vote for honest men.

UNION.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give the following a small space in your paper and let the people of New-York see how the consumers of gas in the Twenty-second Ward are swindled? The Metropolitan Gas Company charge thirty-five cents for one hundred feet in the first place; next, they had an explosion which destroyed part of their works, which they are charging for in their bills to consumers. We had not any gas for four days, and very little for the next two. One of my neighbors turned off the gas in his metre the night of the explosion and did not turn it on for eight days afterward; his bill is that much less. Now the Company intend to make us pay for the air that passed through the metre, and that will cover all the damages done to their works. Show this fraud up, and oblige some of your old Jersey, now Ninth-avenue, readers. The Company have refused to make any reduction in the bills.

WM. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In today's TIMES you say: "It is a noteworthy fact that thus far all the insurance officers who have been examined by the Investigating Committee have testified to paying Mr. MILLER's extortionate bills without protest," &c. I am not pleased with being associated with those who will pay extortionate bills even with a protest, much less without protest; especially should I object to being classed with those who paid and now complain—that is mean. In your remark you overlook at least a single exception, mentioned in Saturday's report of the TIMES. You [illegible]

Robberies Up-Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no doubt the robberies referred to by your correspondent, "W. F., Jr.," are made by the thief entering by the front windows. In most cases a nimble thief, with the aid of a confederate, can climb up on the portico over the door and, under cover of the dark, make an entrance through the window to the second story. My house has been robbed in this way within a week, (of about $600 worth of jewelry and other articles,) about 7 P. M., while the family were at dinner. It seems to me that the Police should report these frequent robberies, so that people could be on their guard and secure themselves against this more recent style of depredators. Yours truly,

MURRAY HILL.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

OBITUARY.

Charles A. Lee.

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D., died yesterday at Peekskill, N. Y. Dr. LEE was a man of the highest eminence in his profession, and in general science. As a writer he has probably contributed more to the literature of his profession than any other author. He has edited *Lee's Physiology*, a work formerly in extensive use in our schools; *Elements of Geology*, *Copeland's Medical Dictionary*, *Pereira on Food and Diet*, and many other works. He was for many years Professor in the New-York University, the Bowdoin Medical College, Berkshire Medical School, the Medical School at Woodstock, Vt., Geneva Medical College, and was also one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical School. In connection with the late Dr. STEWART, of this City, he, many years since, established the Northern Dispensary, an institution which has been of great and incalculable benefit to the poor of New-York. He was for many years editor of the New-York *Journal of Medicine*. In every way his whole life was unselfishly devoted to any and all objects calculated to benefit mankind; and his loss will be severely felt by the many students who have graduated under him, as well as by the profession he so ably graced. He leaves a large circle of personal friends who mourn his death.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. HYDE, of Connecticut, is at Earle's Hotel.

Chief-Justice WM. B. RICHARDS, of Toronto, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. J. B. WILLIAMS, of Ithica, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, is at the Astor House.

Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. L. T. SMITH, of Kansas, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A valuable collection of paintings is on exhibition at Clinton Hall. The collection comprises some of OHNSTON BENEDICT's paintings.

Hon. H. B. NORTON, of Norwich, and Hon. J. N. MCCULLOUGH, General Manager Fort Wayne Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. O. C. POTTER, of Syracuse, and Judge J. D. GILLESPIE, of Albany, are at the Sturtevant House.

A large audience assembled last evening at the usual reception of the Female Evening School No. 15.

The commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York will take place this evening at Association Hall.

The subscriptions received in this City in aid of the French Government to pay the war indemnity has reached the sum of $5,093 11.

An entertainment was given last evening by the pupils of the Female Evening School No. 2 Henry-street, consisting of recitations and vocal music.

The fourth annual reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club will take place this evening at 5 o'clock at the residence of DANIEL DREW, Esq., No. 41 Union-square.

The Commissioners of Emigration hold a meeting today for the election of officers, and other business. The present Board, which was born of politics, has but a short time to live.

A meeting will be held at the Produce Exchange, today, at which the final report in regard to the Chicago relief fund will be presented.

PATRICK FITZGERALD has been appointed Fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and JOHN W. KETTLEMAN Clerk of Washington Market.

A special meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday, at which the death of Mr. SENECA M. BELL, a member, was announced, and suitable resolutions adopted.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning by Rev. FATHER HENRY, in St. Andrew's Church, Duane-street, for the repose of the soul of JACK GLASS. The remains were afterward buried in the Flatbush cemetery.

The New-York Lodge No. 3 of the American Protestant Association, and representatives of the other Lodges of the State, held a meeting last night and made arrangements for a parade on WASHINGTON's birthday, 22d inst.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Council of Reform was held last evening. The principal business of the meeting was the passing of a resolution offered by Mr. WM. BOMEKEL, indorsing the new City charter.

Three more of the Japanese students sailed yesterday for London by the Cunard steamer. Of the remainder, three have entered the military school at Peekskill, and two are staying with friends at Paterson, N. J., before deciding on their future course.

FREDERICK JOHNSON, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge VAN BRUNT and a jury, recovered $780 from WEBSTER KING, as the value of what is known as the *Hanford* (trotting) colt, claimed by JOHNSON to have been foaled while his mare was in keeping of KING, and reported by the latter as having died.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, one of the crew of the American brig *H. H. Wright*, appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and made complaint against CHARLES WATSON, another of the crew, for felonious assault. THOMPSON states that on the 3d of December last, when the brig was lying at Palermo, he and WATSON had a quarrel on deck, when the latter drew a case-knife and stabbed him several times in the back and side.

In the list of those paid as stenographers of the civil Courts, printed in the TIMES yesterday, the name of JACOB A. HUTZEL appears. There is not, as was stated, such a name in the directory; but it appears that JACOB A. HATZEL is connected with the Fourth District Court, and although not a stenographer, performs work as Court reporter, and is regularly in attendance. The First District Court, we are assured, has a competent stenographer, who properly performs all requisite duties. The M. G. KELLY mentioned as the stenographer of the Eighth District is a law reporter of No. 8 Wall-street.

BROOKLYN.

A show-case in front of the shoe-store of C. HUXLEY, No. 580 Fulton-avenue, was broken open and robbed last night of goods to the value of $60.

JACOB HAUERSEN, a German laborer, was killed yesterday afternoon while digging a vault at the corner of Ann and Beaver streets, by the embankment falling in on him.

A girl named BARBARA SNIDER, employed in the matting factory of FURRIBLE & Co., Water-street, had one of her hands badly crushed by the machinery yesterday.

A young girl named MARY JELLER, residing at No. 809 Flushing-avenue, while sitting in front of a grate, ignited her dress, and was burned fatally. She died of her injuries yesterday.

A young man named THOMAS GAYNOR, who resided with his father at Red Hook Point, has been missing for three months and over, and yesterday the body was found floating in the river at the foot of Partition-street.

An unknown man was found lying insensible on the car track in Myrtle-avenue yesterday morning. He had a cut on his forehead, one over his left ear, and another on his neck. He was taken to the City Hospital.

From the financial statement of the Park Commissioners, it appears that, after the payment of all debts and expenses up to the 1st of February, there remained a balance on hand of $175,187.

Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, one of the officers who failed to detect the bloodstains on the sidewalk where Prof. PANORMO was murdered, was yesterday fined ten days' pay by the Police Board, as a punishment for neglect of duty.

A free conference was held in the Assembly Rooms at the Academy of Music last night, to discuss the possibility of establishing a new, or "ideal" church, which shall meet the religious movement of the day. Rev. HENRY POWERS, late pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, presided.

The inquest on the body of EDWIN BIRDS, a compositor, who died of small-pox at his lodgings, No. 169 Flushing-avenue, on Monday, re-vealed a distressing state of affairs. The deceased had no money to pay for medical attendance, and he died of the loathsome disease simply for want of surgical aid and almost in solitude. He leaves a wife and three children, utterly destitute.

In the case of the City of Brooklyn against the City Railroad Company, commonly known as the Hoisting case, argued before the Court of Appeals last week, judgment has been rendered by the Court in favor of the city. The amount gained by the city in this suit is about $21,000. This decision affirms the validity of the contract between the city and the railroad company, by which the latter is bound to keep the streets in repair between the tracks, to provide sufficient accommodation for the public, and to be subject to the city authorities.

LONG ISLAND.

JOHNSON, JONES and E. H. DEWIN were seriously injured at the Rocky Hill cutting of the Stewarts road on Tuesday, while attending the steam-shovel.

A number of Republicans met on Tuesday at the residence of Mr. ADOLPHUS BORST, and reorganized the old U. S. Grant Club of the Fourteenth Ward.

A child, ten years old, of parents named STEIN, while at play on the plank-road, East New-York, yesterday, was run over by a farmer's wagon and instantly killed.

The Republican Club of New-Lots have met and appointed a committee to report on nominations for the local offices of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace.

A petition to the Legislature is being numerously signed by the residents of New-Lots, praying that the line of the Broadway (E. D.) railroad be extended from its present terminus, in East New-York, to the line of Queens County.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at Jamaica yesterday, and held a stormy session. The discussion was relative to the apportionment of taxes between Long Island City and Newtown, and the Board adjourned without making any decision.

ERASMA PATERSON, a carpenter employed in making repairs at the Queen's County Clerk's office, Jamaica, was seriously if not fatally injured yesterday afternoon, by the giving away of a portion of the flooring underneath which he was working.

Yesterday afternoon three drunken laborers from Mr. STEWART's railroad entered the restaurant of CHAS. COLLINS, at Jamaica, and attempted to rob the money-drawer. They assaulted Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS, the former defending himself with a club, which he used to some effect on one of the ruffians, named JOHN MORAN, who was captured.

STATEN ISLAND.

THOMAS ALLENSON was sent to the County Jail yesterday by Justice KILPATRICK, on the charge of brutally beating his son, a child of eight years.

Yesterday a warrant was issued against Justice POWERS for alleged perjury in swearing to fraudulent bills against the county. Several warrants will, it is said, be issued for the arrest of town officers in Castleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Brunswick Common Council has reconsidered the resolution removing fire-engine No. 4 to the Second Ward.

Eight thousand valentines yesterday passed through the Newark Post-office for local delivery, more than doubling the work of the carriers.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, representing himself as a Catholic Priest, was yesterday sentenced by Justice LEE to five days' imprisonment in the county jail on a charge of assault.

COLEMAN BEVERMAN was yesterday arrested in Hoboken charged with having stolen cloth valued at $72 from a house in West Hoboken on Sunday last. He was held in $1,000 bail.

Section No. 18 of the Internationals, located at Newark, has expelled one of their members, GEO. BOYER, he having been convicted of theft.

Coroner BURNS yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN KEYSER, who died in a cell at the Second Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, of excessive drink, on Monday last.

A stable belonging to the estate of the late WM. RANKIN, on High-street, Newark, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $600, uninsured.

A fire was discovered at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the stable of WM. KETCHUM, at No. 26 Mercer-street, Newark. The building, together with a horse and a quantity of hay, was consumed. The loss is $1,000; insured for $200.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court, before Judge BEDLE, the suit of MONTGOMERY against The Pavonia Horse Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for injuries received upon one of their cars was yesterday commenced. In February, 1871, one of the cars of this line ran off the track and fell over a declivity near Bergen Tunnel, carrying with it several passengers, among whom was Mr. MONTGOMERY, who was seriously injured.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley is ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Washington, and ordered to Annapolis. The Board for the examination of the midshipman class of 1868, for promotion to ensigns, reports the following as their standing, according to merit: O. P. Perkins, B. H. Buckingham, C. G. Bowman, W. P. Potter, G. E. Harber, John Garvin, E. H. Wiley, S. C. Paine, H. M. M. Richards, A. P. Osborn, J. H. Briggs, A. M. Thackara, N. E. Mason, H. O. Handy, A. P. Nazro, S. E. Bixler, W. W. Kimball, C. S. Brown, W. P. Day, J. E. Hobson, J. C. Wilson, E. A. Fields, Jas. Franklin, U. R. Harris, W. A. Hadden, R. G. Davenport, E. B. Barry, C. W. Ruschenberger, C. A. Bradbury, R. A. Breck, E. J. Berwind, H. Winslow, W. H. Turner, F. S. Bassett, J. D. Bolles, G. S. Colvocoresses, J. P. Wells, W. Kellogg, E. T. Houston, A. G. Berry, [illegible], T. S. Phelps, W. H. [illegible], J. A. H. Hickox, C. R. Curtis, H. A. Blanchard, J. J. Arthur, H. E. Hall, S. H. Fauns, D. D. V. Stuart, D. A. Mahon, M. E. Hall, G. H. Moore, E. Niles, C. A. Clarke, J. H. Coffin, E. O. M. Farlane, F. W. Grayson, W. T. Low, H. T. Monahan, R. Mitchell. The Board of officers to examine and report upon samples of infantry equipments, submitted for inspection by the Quartermaster General, reconvene at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, today, for the purpose of examining the samples previously recommended by it, and prepared under the orders of the Chief of Ordnance, and to decide upon the one best calculated for trial as regards material, &c. Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board in place of Major O. A. Mack, relieved.

[Advertisement.]
"Consumption arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best.

[Advertisement.]
PRATT's ASTRAL OIL
Cannot explode.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Spain	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Feb. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Republic	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	Feb. 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Feb. 15	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2:30 P. M....For Aspinwall, Kingston and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 9 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11 A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:54 | Sun sets....5:34 | Moon sets....12:50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:06 | Gov. Island..12:53 | Hell Gate....2:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships General Sedgwick, Hills, Galveston and Key West, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships City of Agra, (Br.,) Young, Liverpool, C. L. Tobias & Co.; Nimrod, (Br.,) Lowther, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Flying Spur, (Br.,) Barnett, Shanghai, Howland & Aspinwall; Oracle, (Br.,) Humphreys, Hong Kong, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Brage, (Norw.,) Bleen, Stettin, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Harboth, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Millas, Higgins, Aspinwall, Bosland, Dearborn & Co.

Schrs. Speculation, (Br.,) Dahnen, San Blas, via Kingston, Jam., Miller & Houghton; Sea Bird, (Br.) Atkins, St. John, N. B., Henry, Parker & Co.; J. T. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Mary Evelyn, McClellan, Norfolk, J. B. Gaver; Mary Roberts, New-Haven; Jane E. Murphy, Murty, Fall River; R. B. Thurston, Col., Baker, Elizabethport; C. H. Aekas, Read, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Washington, Post, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morgan, Marcy, New-Orleans and South-west Pass Feb. 6, via Norfolk 13th, (where she put in for coal,) with mdse., &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 9 exchanged signals with three Russian men-of-war; same date spoke bark Mary Rideout, from Matanzas for New-York.

Steam-ship Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Genoa Jan. 8, Leghorn 9th, Marseilles 17th, Valencia 25th, Malaga 28th, and Gibraltar 25th, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br., new,) Murray, Liverpool Feb. 1, via Queenstown 2d at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Meteorite, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Hans Syvria (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cohill, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to T. Dimonds—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Bark Brunette, (of Sidney, N. S. W.,) Webb, Hong Kong 179 ds., with mdse. to Simon de Visser—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Bark Chief, (of Boston,) Harding, Santa Nova, 17 ds., with mdse. to John H. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Victoria, Peres, Lindsley, Marseilles Jan. 2, with mdse. to M. Perez & Obarrio.

Bark Galileo, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Anguilla 19 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark May Flower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Anna Kreel, (N. G.,) ——, Batavia Oct. 23, with mdse. to order. Anchored on the Bar.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Montevideo Dec. 20, with hides, &c., to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Uncle Sam, Gover, San Blas Jan. 26, with cocoa-nuts to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Schna, Stanford, (Ital.,) Pollio, Naples Dec. 14, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 27.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Pickett, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig J. H. Lane, (of Searsport,) Shute, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Sailed in company with brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, for Philadelphia; schr. M. Guage, Ethers, for Philadelphia; bark Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, for New-York; brig Quacco, (Br.,) for New-York.

Brig Annie S., (of Liverpool,) Jackson, Simons Town, C. G. H., 59 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to master. Passed St. Helena Dec. 26, and crossed the equator Jan. 8, in lon. 29.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) Anderson, Porto Cabello 19 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Caracas, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacao 11 ds., with goat-skins, salt, &c., to J. Foulke's Sons.

Schr. C. E. Moody, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Abbott, Para 20 ds., with sugar and rubber to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Feb. 9, at night, Joseph Conner, a native of Thomaston, Me., seaman, aged 40 years, fell from jibboom overboard and was drowned; in trying to save him lost boat.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Pender, Para 21 ds., with rubber to F. G. Guimaraes—vessel to B. F. Wenberg.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryan, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with oranges to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Bayles, Baracoa 6 ds., with fruit to William Douglas—vessel to Van Brunt & Brother.

Schr. Impulse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curtis, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee, &c., to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Impulse, (Br.,) Curtis, for New-York. Sailed 20 ds. previous.

Schr. Ann E. Carll, (of Northport,) Tyler, Seville Dec. 24, with mdse. to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, Grenada Jan. 28, with old iron to Reeve, Osborne & Co.

Schr. M. B. Carlisle, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Sch. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary M. Davidson, Gloucester, with herring to order.

Schr. Franklyn Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Nevada, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Harry Lendell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Providence.

Schr. Fannie, Robinson, Boston.

SAILED—Steam-ships Minnesota, for Liverpool, and General Sedgwick, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Arr. barks Abd-el Kader, from Messina; Lewis T. Stocker, from Baltimore; brig Reporter, from Philadelphia; schr. A. M. Bliss, from St. Marc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; schr. Old Shad, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.—Passed out, United States steamer Congress, to join the European Squadron. The United States steamer Wyoming arr. here from Norfolk this afternoon, and will proceed on a trial trip to-morrow.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 14.—Steamer Victor, from Havana for New-York, put into this port today, short of coals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Arr. steamer Montana, from Panama; ship Sumatra, from Hong, with a cargo of teas for New-York, overland; ship Shirley, from Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore.

Cld. brig Selma, for St. John, N. B.; bark Clementina, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 12—Sld. bark L. T. Stocker; schrs. A. M. Bliss, Marion and Kate E. Rich.

Feb. 13.—No arrivals.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored off Sandy Hook—Brig Nellie Clifford, from Pensacola, with yellow pine for Providence.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 13, off Barnegat, bark Eastern Star, (before reported,) from Cienfuegos for St. John, N. B. By pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, No. 6.

Feb. 10, off Cape Henry, passed brig Jeannette, (of Turk's Island,) bound N.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.—The steamer Caspian, from Liverpool, and Peruvian, from Baltimore, arrived here last night. The steamer Tiger will not leave for Newfoundland until the 28th inst. The Peruvian sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 28, schr. Hattie E. Smith, for New-York Jan. 30; brig Elizabeth, (of Halifax,) for do. Feb. 2.

At Maracaibo, Jan. 22, bark Iva, Linan; brigs Sea Bird and Maria Sophia, wtg. cargo.

At Curacao, Jan. 31, brigs Emma Dean, for New-York, Jan. 31; La Creole, for do. Feb. 3; schr. Kprot, for do. Feb. 2; Bark Alexandria, for Cienfuegos Jan. 30, to load for Boston.

At Grenada, Jan. 26, schr. Ella Hodgdon, Nickerson, from Barbados, for St. Pierre, Mart., next day; schr. Ancona, just arr. from St. John, N. B.; had lost foresail and mainboom.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, which left New-York Feb. 3, arrived at Queenstown at 7 P. M. yesterday.

MOVILLE, Feb. 14.—The Allan line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. Wylie, which left Portland Feb. 4, arrived here yesterday.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS

In cases of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.

DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. BEN'R BEADLESTON, Pres.

TAKE HOME
THIS WEEK'S
Hearth and Home,
The Great Illustrated Home Paper.
THIS NUMBER IS VERY
Full of Good Things.

PART OF CONTENTS: The King's Favorite (a full page Engraving)....The Leisurely Saunterer....Curiosities of Books, by N. S. Dodge....Case of Jewels, by Charles Eyre Pascoe....Story of Jared Abram (illustrated,) by T. W. De Forest....Tropical Fruit Market (large illustration)....JEAN INGELOW's Off the Skelligs, a fine chapter...."American Backwoods," an article that comes home to everybody....A Useful Word to Shoppers....Our Boys and Girls, full of stories, pictures, &c., amusing and instructive to the little people....Study of Geography, important suggestions to Parents and Teachers....A Word for the Women that the Men should read and heed...."That Romantic Me," or original humor....With a large amount of useful and interesting reading and illustrations spreading over 20 large pages. Take it Home and look at it this week (only $3 for a whole year, or $4 with *American Agriculturist*.) To be had of all News Dealers and of the Publishers.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, New-York.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.
THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE, as thousands of good housekeepers and cooks can testify.
AND THE CHEAPEST,
as any one can see by the price.
$65
for No. 8, THE LARGEST FAMILY SIZE, including putting up. Orders for repairs left at the store, or sent by post, promptly attended to.
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
PLATED WARE.
ONLY THE BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DINNER, TEA SETS AND WAITERS, ALL TO MATCH, VERY PLAIN, EXTRA QUALITY, MEAT-DISHES, BERRY, SALAD BOWLS AND CAKE-BASKETS.

A Paper for the People.
The Globe.
[ESTABLISHED 1867.]

An Independent Daily and Weekly. Charles Howard Williams, Editor and Manager. Owned and published by the Globe Printing Company, a thoroughly cooperative organization. Every person regularly employed a shareholder. Capital, $100,000.

During the coming campaign THE GLOBE will publish in its daily and weekly editions a series of CARTOONS, giving each week a view of public affairs from an INDEPENDENT standpoint. The first of the series, entitled "America vs. England; or, The *Alabama* Question as it stands," will appear THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON. This cartoon appeals to the self-respect, dignity, reason and calm judgment of every American. It is a high-toned, powerful drawing, and is calculated to promote such a public sentiment as shall tend to the preservation of an honorable and dignified attitude toward Great Britain. The daily edition of THE GLOBE is served by carrier in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City at TEN CENTS per week. No extra charge for cartoon issue. The weekly edition of THE GLOBE will be sent by mail during the campaign (thirty-six weeks) for ONE DOLLAR. No subscription taken for a less sum. Single copies FIVE CENTS. Address

THE GLOBE,
PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

EIGHTH TRADE SALE
OF
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,
IN
NEW-YORK CITY,
ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.
The Hayward, Meyer, Boston, New-Brunswick and New-Jersey Rubber Boot and Shoe Companies will offer and sell 150,000 pairs of rubbers of the various styles manufactured by them, at stores Nos. 44 Park-place and 39 Barclay-st.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, Auctioneer.
By F. H. NAZRO.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.
It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles.
Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES: In reference to the action of the directors of this Company in increasing the capital stock, the following facts are presented: When the new direction came into possession, they supposed the property of far more value and in better condition than subsequent examination has proved.

A careful survey and estimate was consequently made, and it was decided that at least $2,000,000 would be required in order to put the road in good working order, as well as to provide for the maturing obligations of the Company, a larger portion of which must necessarily be disbursed during the present year. It would seem that the old Board of Directors had already contemplated the exigencies as early as Feb. 7, 1871, when they provided by a new issue of stock the means by which the Company could reduce the grades, make other improvements, and also cancel the obligations becoming due to the State of Missouri, under the following legislative enactment:

An act to authorize the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company to increase its capital stock.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund to reimburse the stockholders of said Company, for such amounts as may have been or may hereafter be expended in improving the track and road-bed, and in equipping the road of said company over and above the amount of their stock, and also of enabling the said Company to retire its obligations to the State of Missouri, and redeem and deliver to the State the bonds of the State issued on account of said Company, and also to discharge such of the other liabilities as it may be enabled to pay, it shall be competent and lawful for the Board of Directors of said Company, from time to time, as may be found expedient, to increase the capital stock of said Company to such an amount as in the aggregate shall be equal to the cost of said road and equipment and improvements: *Provided*, That such increase, together with the existing stock, shall in no event exceed the cost of said property.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors of said Company shall have the right to dispose of such increased stock by distributing it pro rata in proportion to the holdings of said Company among the stockholders of said Company, to be paid for in money, at such time, and in such manner as the Board may direct, or they may sell the same in the market, in such a manner, and at such times, and upon such terms as shall by the said Board of Directors be deemed for the best interests of said Company.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1870.

A short time since, the chairman of the Committee of Stock List of the New-York Stock Exchange called upon the officers of the company and stated that the corporation had neglected to comply with article 2 of the Constitution, in not registering the stock. The article referred to is as follows:

"The Stock Exchange will not call or deal in any active speculative stock of any company, a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible banking company, or other satisfactory agency, and which shall not give public notice of the time of establishing such registry or the number of shares so intrusted to be registered, and shall not give at least thirty days notice through the newspapers, and in writing to the President of the Stock Exchange, of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through the issue of convertible bonds, and shall not at the same time give notice of the object for which such increase of stock is to be made."

In reply it was stated that the books were closed in consequence of the Company having no certificates, except those signed by the old officers, and that new certificates had been ordered. As soon as they were ready for delivery the books would be opened and a registration made. The Chairman said that this action would be satisfactory to the Stock Exchange. Subsequently the Fiscal Agent of the Company reported that the amount required for the disbursements of the Company would exceed three millions of dollars, and recommended an issue of five millions of stock. Thereupon, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, Dec. 22, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, By a vote of the Board of Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at a meeting held the 2d of February, 1871, the following resolution was passed:

"After a full discussion as to the affairs and condition of the Company, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Neilson and seconded by Mr. Hanna[illegible], was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient that the capital stock of the Company be increased to an amount equal to the cost of the road, its equipments and improvements, after deducting the outstanding indebtedness for said purposes incurred by the application of the land-grant sales, whenever, in the judgment of the directors, the condition of the Company's affairs will warrant such increase." Therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of the Company be directed to issue stock to the amount of $5,000,000 for the purposes above indicated.

Notwithstanding the fact that the officers of the Company have strictly complied with the by-laws [illegible] of the Stock Exchange, in [illegible] the Governing Committee [illegible] this resolution [illegible] after the [illegible] A DIRECTOR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.